occasion to the Sabbath, and published by vote of the Church. The sabbath is a divine institution. After God shed the works of creation he ordained finished the commemoration of the display the Saportections in that stupendous and glo rious event. tion the mappedness of his own perfect characth me sadwed it with perpetual and univer-"Thus the heavens and the al obligation and all the hosts of them. and on the seventh day God ended his work he had made, and he rested on the sevfrom his works which he had made. enth day included the seventh day and sanctiand God blessed in it he had rested from all fied it; necessity God created and made," Gen, his work which the first to the third verse in-Here we have an account of the clusive. Here Sabbath; the time of its apnuthor of the sanctification of it, and the innion that it should be a memorial of the replime and marvellous workings of the Paley says, "if the divine command heeator. I delivered at the creation, it was har essed, no doubt, to the whole human spethes alike, and continues, unless repealed, by thes alike, and revelation, binding upon all who come to the knowledge of it." The next we find in the scriptures to this sareled day is in Exodus chap. 16, from the 21st to the 30th verse. During the sojourn of Israel in the wilderness, they complained of the of food and addressed their complaints Moses, to whom the Lord said, "Behold I o Moses, bread from Heaven, for you and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate every day, that on the sixth day, they shall repare that which they bring in and it shall prepare that much as they gather daily—and to said unto them, this is that which the Lord hath said, to-morrow is the rest of the holy sabbath unto the Lord. Six days shall not be seventh which is the abbath in it there shall be none." The manner in which the sabbath is here mentioned, nost strongly and fully indicates, that the institution was one of which the Israelites had previous knowledge and that time was not the iod of its primitive ordination. It is inleed true, that for a long period in the Jewish history, no mention is made of the sabbath. So it is in regard to "circumcision, the sign of God's covenant with Abraham, which was, beyond all question, punctually observed by Canaan, no particular instance is recorded of tall the circumcision of Christ, a period of the circumcision of the circumcision of Christ, a period of the circumcision of t son of any reputation for moral character and competent intellect and learning to investigate he question has ever denied that a devout and holy observance of the sabbath was enined upon the Jews: but some have denied the universality and perpetuity of its obligaion: have restricted its authorative and bindng effect to the Hebrew nation, and insisted at its extinction went with the abrogation of ceremonial law. But, it would seem. hat the falsity of such a proposition is most

perfectly evinced by the recognition of the

bath in the decalogue and its sacred obser-

ration most solemnly commanded. Exodus

Oth chap., 8, 9, 10, 11th verses. "Remember

he sabbath day to keep it holy, (not a part of

Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy

rk, but the seventh day is the sabbath of

Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any

ork, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter,

. For in six days, the Lord made Heaven

thy man servant, nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger, that is within thy

and Earth, the sea and all that in them is and

ested the seventh day, wherefore the Lord,

sed the sabbath day and hallowed it,"-

The other parts of the decalogue, the nine

lowledge the inspiration of the scriptures, to

e addressed to the whole human family, to

to be of perpetual and universal obligation.

ence to the sabhath and the other nine com-

layolve the necessity and capacity of univer-

may therefore safely affirm, that human inge-

andments, are admitted by all, who ac-

buty and learning do not possess the power to disprove or overthrow, the sanctity, perpetaity and universality of the obligation of the sabbath of the Lord God. If we look into the sacred volume, we cannot fall to be struck with the sanctity God attached to the Jewish sabbath, the displeasure he manifested at its violations; the peculiarly solemn injunctions and awful prohibitions, with which he guarded it, and the terrible penalties he denounced against its desecra-With what signal strictness, is rest, enoined on the sabbath? "In it, thou shalt says the command, "do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man servant, nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates." Exadas, chap. thirty-first, eighteenth verse. "Six days may work be done; but the seventh is the sabbath of rest, holy to the Lord; who soever doeth any work on the sabbath day he chall surely be put to death." In the book of Nehemiah we find that those who separated themselves to the demselves from the people of the land, to the law of God, entered into a curse and into an oath, that if the people of the land brought ware or any victuals, on the sabbath day to sell they would not buy it on the sabbath, or or on the holy day. Neh. 10th chap. 28 to 31st verse. In another place Nehemiah declares, the selling of victuals and all manner of ware, on the sabbath day, was a profanation of it, by which they would bring wrath upon Israel. hap. 18th, 15th to 22d verse. Ye shall kinde no fire throughout your habitations on the aabbath day. Ex. chap. 35, 3. The meaning of making abouted of which prohibition was, that no fire should be kind. be kindled for culinary purposes.—The statte is, to-morrow is the rest of the holy sabunto the Lord: bake that which ye bake to-day, and seethe that ye will for you to be kept, until the morning. Ex. 16th chap, 23. Against menial work are the following. following directions: Thus saith the Lord, take heed to yourselves, and bear no burden on the call. on the sabbath day, nor bring it in by the stes of Jerusalem, neither earry forth a burout of your houses on the sabbath day, do ye any work, but hallow ye the abbath day as I commanded you fathers. Jer.

on the seventh day thou shalt rest; that thine ox and the

23d chap. 12. Against travelling the law

LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," Leviticus 25: 10.

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NO. 38.

brought him without the camp and stoned hallowed and blessed, and devote it to ordinahim with stones and he died. Numbers 15th ry purposes of life.

It is most perfectly clear, most vulgar prof neness and abusive blackthat it is the duty of the church to express guardism heard there? Are not violence and verse. God makes most precious promises in reference to the holy observance of the sab-"If thou turn away thy foot from the sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord honorable; and shalt honor him, not doing thy own ways, nor finding thy own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words; then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob, thy father, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." A commentator upon the first quoted passage remarks, "three things, it is perfectly clear, are here condemned by the prophet. Of these, the first, doing their own ways, means the refraining from the usual business or way of life; finding their own pleasure denotes, pursuing one's own will, pleasure or inclination in opposition to the commands of God; speaking their own words, means speaking vain, unprofitable or injurious words."

No one can give to the above quoted passages of scripture, serious consideration, without a perfect conviction, that God invested the Jewish Sabbath with a peculiar sanctity and regarded its profanation with signal displeas-

Upon the introduction of christianity the bbath was changed from the seventh to the first day of the week. This alteration of the day was not effected by a positive com-But it originated in the highest and best of reasons, and has been observed and hallowed by the affections, the prayers, and the religious exercises of christians for more than eighteen hundred years. It was a happy adaptation of holy time to the mild and be nignant character of the new dispensation .-The substitution of the first for the seventh day, did not, in the slightest degree, change the nature, objects and advantages of the sabbath, which the original institution comprised. It produced no abatement of its primitive beyond all question, punctuary settlement in hours. It was, in the beginning, an appropriation by God of a seventh part of time, to a commemoration of creative power, wisdom and goodness; and as a season of abstinence from secular employment and activities; to the duties of life. It was an original reservation to himself of one seventh of time, upon which He impressed the seal of sanctification as a mark indicative of his own peculiar pro-prietorship, and prescribed the uses to which He was graciously pleased to permit man to apply it. Hence the Saviour has declared that sabbath was made for man; a truth most sabbath has been crowned with a more reblessedness. It combines in sweet and holy union, the two-fold commemoration of the display of the divine perfections in creation; and the pledge of the believer's immortality, the resurrection of the Lord of life and glory, the immaculate son of God. It comsses into its sacred hours, the hallowed instrumentalities of redeeming love, and the exuberant benignities and aliments of the joy, peace and blessedness of Heaven. Christ imarted to it peculiar sanctity and honor, by his conquest over the King of Terrors; dis-playing the rich trophies of a peculiar sacridise; and exhibiting to his followers titles to

region of the blessed. They have never been abrogated. The above In honor of the first day of the week, the ion is founded upon the nature of the christian sabbath. Christ showed himself If we cannot spare this portion of time for recommands themselves, as well as upon the twice to his disciples assembled for religious ligion-if we feel it too great a sacrifice even recognition of them by Jesus Christ. It is worship; bestowed his peaceful benediction; to the mandate of omnipotence, it is highly quite impossible to conceive what distinction instructed them in his doctrines, and by a symbolical action of breathing upon them, con-by the standard of God's word. Some root of can be made between the commands in referfirmed the promise that they should receive bitterness must be there, some leaven of inithe Holy Ghost. God has blessed this day quity. Let no chilling indifference, therefore, mandments, on the ground, that the sabbatical quection, does not by its very nature equally by more abundant and richer communications no specious sophistry, no example, however of his grace in the conversion of sinners—in the fuller and sweeter manifestation of his the christian sabbath. Every trespass against sal authority and perpetual continuance. We glory to the children of his love, and in the its external and visible solemnity, breaks down saints with the father of mercies. All the vice of religion, and thereby diminishes the touching and endearing associations which reverence of religion itself, so far as the effect mingle and centre in the love of Christ, in his of the example reaches. It is very important precious blood in cleansing from all iniquity; to the interests of true religion to preserve the hand of the majesty on high; in his gracious and every consciencious person will abstain believers amidst all their trials, temptations, different, in order to mark the distinction the conflicts, sorrows and discouragements in this life; in his blissful promises of support in the hour of death; of a glorious resurrection; of world, and which has formed a part of every eternal life in his kingdom before the throne of God-these put forth their greatest pow- riarch, the Jew, the Christian, though with some er, to awaken, purify, enlarge and exalt the spiritual affections and holy susceptibilities of the pious heart, on this holy day. It is natural to the feelings of a grateful piety to regard with something more than ordinary veneration, the day on which our Lord consummated the redemption of the world. An event which will forever excite the wonder and admiration, the praise and thanksgiving of intelligent beings and ransomed spirits. The keeping holy the day on which our Saviour rose from the grave, is productive of the most exalted associations, and forms a commemoration at once devout and delightful of the most stupendous event that was ever presented to the admiration and gratitude of mankind. It is a day of sacred rest from the cares, solicitudes, employments, follies, vanities, thoughts and feelings of the six days life of man; the type of that sabbath of eternal rest, which redeemed tolic age, wherever genuine faith has been spirits will forever enjoy in the kingdom of heaven, celebrating in perpetual song of praise and thanksgiving the glory of God, redeeming love and sovereign grace, ceasing not day nor night to cry holy, holy, holy, is the and virtue. Lord God almighty; and easting their crowns seathe, and that which remained over lay up Lamb that's slain, to receive power, and the back which remained over lay up Lamb that's slain, to receive power, and the back which remained over lay up Lamb that's slain, to receive power, and the back which remained over lay up Lamb that's slain, to receive power, and the back which remained over lay up Lamb that's slain, to receive power, and the back which remained over lay up Lamb that's slain, to receive power, and the back which remained over lay up Lamb that's slain, to receive power, and the back which remained over lay up Lamb that's slain, to receive power, and the back which remained over lay up Lamb that's slain, to receive power, and the back which remained over lay up riches, wisdom and strength, and glory and blessing. The christian must exclaim,

"Sweet is the day of sacred rest, No mortal cares disturb my brease"

It is better than a thousand other days. I look forward to it with the most joyful anticipations-I look back upon it with the liveliest gratitude. It is a season of earthly preparasix days thou shalt do thy work, and praise Such is the peculiar solemnity, the cherish-

and thine ass may rest and the son of thy a 23d chap. 12.

Such is the peculiar solemhty, the distribution of the ed memorial, the high honor, profound sanctived memorial mem Israel was, abide ye every man in his in the original division of time he reserved in the original division of time he reserved.

Residue of this place on the description of the most valuable and precious abusing one of the most valuable and precious abusing one of the most valuable and precious abusing one of the most valuable and precious pose, with special reference to the highest inpose, with special reference to the most valuable and precious contradiction, are grossly profligate. With the world have been killed in war the authority of God, exposing the religion of Jesus Christ to scorn and derision, and by within the past, 4,000 years—nearly four mill-weight in the world to the most successful that England was one of the most valuable

bath never fails to confer. They feel that they ares and engagements that six days are pourmeditations and gracious affections; to obtain a knowledge of God, his word and his will; to examine into their spiritual condition, and where they hope to spend eternity. They are filled with wonder and amazement, that any, can be ever indifferent to that blessed day, and ache in view of the strange infatuation of from profanation of the sabbath. Christ, who violates the holy sabbath, without compunction of conscience and sorrow of a desecration of one part of his holy day, God stamped the character of sacredness, and to his right hand where are pleasures splendent glory, more exquisite loveliness and the religious observance of which he has an more, there to spend an eternal sabbath of beauty, a more heavenly sanctity, a milder nexed a special blessing; to divert it from the rest, peace and blessedness. tion of which, as christians, we should tremble to be guilty. We should guard against the false delusion of supposing we can violate the commands of God with impunity, or obtain salvation by any other mode than that which he has prescribed in the book of life. He has commanded every seventh day to be kept holy. Let us not then by a desecration of it, subject ourselves to the severity of his vengeance. Oh! let us from this moment, resolve to make the christian sabbath a day of heavenly rest and refreshment—a day of exe; opening the portals of the heavenly para- alted picty-a day of holy preparation for the dread tribunal, before which we must all whom a knowledge of them may come, and an inheritance that fadeth not away in the stand. It is no harsh prescription to dedicate and move, and from whom we have our being. nearer and more delightful communion of the the barrier, by which it is separated to the ser prevailing intercessions at the right separation between sacred and common days presence, succor, guidance and protection to from certain things, in themselves perhaps inmore strongly. Of no light importance can that institution be, which is co-equal with the successive dispensation of religion. The Patvariety and some observances peculiar to each, have been commanded to keep a sabbath; and it cannot be a venial offence to neglect or profane what the Deity has thought fit to enjoin in every revelation of his will. Upon chris tian believers it imposes the most solemn and awful obligations; being ratified by our Saviour, inculcated by express declarations, sanctioned by the conduct of the apostles, as well as by the practice of the pure primitive church of Christ, whose authority must command our reverence and respect, The multi plied advantages civil and religious of the weekly festival, must secure to it the favor of every moral and humane man; while those who open their eyes to the light of celestial truth must regard its devout observance as the mandate of heaven. Its holy solemnization has accordingly been observed from the aposfound to flourish, by the saints of ancient days, by the glorious army of martyrs, by all, in short, who in any period of the church, have been distinguished by the fervor of the ir piety Much will those have to answer for, who for the sake of some trifling gain, some idle pleasure, some transitory self-induldulgence, cause others to neglect the proper husiness of this holy season; much also will According to the manner in which the sab-bath has been kept in all ages, religion has

obvious that a devout and holy observance of

been found to flourish or frecay."

ry purposes of life.

All christians have ever esteemed the sabbath as one of the richest and best gifts of the holy sabbath by any of its members.— there? God; have ever found it the most precious portion of their season of probation; on that day, they have ever felt the strongest and of aberration from duty in any of its members and others? most grateful sense of God's goodness in the in respect to the sabbath. They most affec-mission of his son, of the love of Christ in tionately and carnestly entreat every member their seats in Congress. The nation has not making atonement for sin; the deepest con- of the church solemnly to consider the sanctiviction of sin and guilt and the sweetest as- ty of the sabbath, their most sacred obligations surance of pardon; the brightest hopes of to remember the sabbath day to keep it holy, eternal blessedness, the purest and most ext the deep wound which they inflict upon the alted delight in the worship of God, the most religion which they have professed to love, melting and adoring views of the riches of by profanation of that blessed day, and the God's grace in the salvation of sinners; have heard the tenderest, freest and fullest invitations of mercy proclaimed in the courts of the command. The church should feel it to be a Lord; and witnessed the richest effusions of most imperative duty to watch with more the spirit of grace; -and in consequence, have than ordinary vigilance and anxious solicitregarded the profanation of the sabbath, in ude, the conduct of its members in respect to 25: 45. He that would do the smallest inany way and degree, as a sin peculiarly dis- the violations of the sabbath by unnecessary justice to the weakest person, in the lowest pleasing to God, and attended with peril to and unjustifiable travel or labor, on any part the soul of the offender. They cannot endure of that holy day, because of the peculiar strongest and most elevated, did circumstanthe thought of desecrating a single hour of temptations of the present time and the extraholy time. They desire to avail themselves ordinary efforts which are now being put in the principle. The true principle of rightof every moment of holy time, to secure the forth by the christian community to redeem benefits which a sacred observance of the sabmore devout and holy observation of it. To respects all God's commands. It leads to need every moment to enable them to break be guilty of a profanation of the sabbath at and stem the current of worldly thoughts, such a time, under such circumstances and in to men what belongs to them. Are the inour country is an offence against God and man terests of the country safe in the hands of the ing upon them; to excite and cherish spiritual of deep aggravation and strong type; and bespeaks a heart of insensibility to religious obligations which cannot fail to fill the church with fear and trembling. They have great truction. repare for that sabbath of rest, in heaven, reason to fear the signal displeasure and frowns of the great head of the church, the Lord of the sabbath, if they do not, in the who profess to be children of God, to love his kindest and most vigorous manner, caution character, to obey his commandments, to do and warn its members against any violations his will, to glorify his name, to delight in his of God's holy day and beseech them by all vorship, to bear his image, and hope to dwell that is awful in his threatenings, all that is in his presence and glory forever and ever, sacred in their covenant vows, all that is precious in Christ, all that is sweet in the consomuch more can ever desecrate it, by the em- lations and hopes of the gospel, all that is deployment of any part of it, in a manner de- strable in salvation, all that is delightful in ogatory to the character of its author, and the anticipations of an eternal sabbath byersive of his benevolent intentions and its of praise and thanksgiving with ransomed holiness. What christian heart does not bleed spirits in the kingdom of heaven, to abstain the professed disciple of the Lord Jesus disciple of Christ, if thou violate God's holy subbath, you open a fountain of bitter waters in the household of faith, you thrust afresh the culture of divine knowledge and growth in heart! How does such a violator of God's into the side of your Redeemer, the spear of grace; preparation for the service of God and day, dishonor his God, despise his goodness, crucifixion, you occasion a thrill of grief in and wrong his own soul! In consequence of the bosom of angels, you change the tone of your Saviour's intercession before the throne of the father, and you may add fuel to the furutterly devoid of profit and comfort to the nace of perdition, whose smoke ascends foroffender. What a consideration this, to a ever and ever. Be wise, understand these pious heart! In this connection, the committings, obey God, reverence his day, and tee cannot forbear to quote the sentiments of then, then, through his abounding grace in another: "Being, therefore, the day which the Christ Jesus you may hope to be admitted to significant and momentous. But the christian Lord hath made, a day upon which he has his presence where is fullness of joy and to

## Importance of Righteous Rulers.

BY REV. D. THURSTON.

The following are some of the many con-

siderations suited to impress on the mind the vast importance of this subject. 1. By clothing the righteous with authority state of the community. A ruler has more will bear rule. But why will not all the vir citizen. The force with which he operates fice. Because they are not suitably impress "They that forsake the law praise the wick-

an individual is raised. This appears from the fact, that there is not nected with the papal church, is glaring and version from schools-her collecting and burning that holy book, where it had been gratuitously distributed among their destitute poor, who were glad to receive it? What is indicated by the recent bull of the Pope against the circulation of the word of life? the language of the imprisonment of the Abbe Maurette in France for publishing his reasons for renouncing the catholic and embrac-ing the protestant faith? Why are they constructing so many churches in this country, anot with reference to a defence of this faith church is now doing in this country, at the strife about so many acres of snow." Sandwich and Society Islands, and on the Gadence, that neither her principles, nor her

From the foregoing conservations it must be 17: 21, 22. Against the employment of six days then shall the employment of six days the employment of six days then shall the employment of six days the employme importance; that every person in a christian should in the least, allay our fears from the and after stating to them the great abhorrence land, especially every professor of religion, multiplication of her numbers and the conse-who is guilty of a profanation of it, by unne-quent extension of her power among us. Then look at the amount of corruption flow- tion for effecting a general peace. The offer e, let was, abide ye every man in his and a construct the law and appropriated to his own most holy purally. Exodus 16th chap. 29. While and appropriated to his own most holy purally which press, the lying spirit which has gone forth from it, the recklessness with his Saviour, disparaging one of the richest boons that God has bestowed upon man; but the press, the lying spirit which has gone forth from it, the recklessness with his Saviour, disparaging one of the richest boons that God has bestowed upon man; abusing one of the most valuable and precious of the men, high in office, it is said without brought peace. chargeable with robbing God, dishonoring ing from the press, the lying spirit which has of the Mahommedan peacemaker was not ac-

rebuked or removed them, and has therefore

committhe dearest interests of the country? "If a ruler is not true to God," what assurance can we have that "he will be true to men?" The principle, stated by our Savior is most sound. which is least, is faithful also in much." Luke 16: 10. "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me." Matt. condition, would do the greatest wrong to the eousness is universal. It regards the rights and interests of one as well as another. render to God the things which are God's and wicked? If they continue to bear rule, the people will mourn. We shall come into collision with the government of God to our des-

Say not, that righteous men, having the other requisite qualifications for rulers cannot be had. We can have such men if we will There are men of enlightened minds, of sound judgment, of unbending integrity, of inflexible firmness, in every respect well qualified for the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of government. Admit that they may not be as deep in political science, as profound statesmen, as learned jurists, as able diplomatists, as some among the wicked .-Yet they have sufficient ability and skill with the blessing of God, to manage the concerns of the nation so as to secure her prosperity. There are righteous men competent to this. Were our interests committed to such men, to men, who "acknowledge God in all their ways," who would daily and humbly implore his counsel and guidance; would not our interests be more safe? Should we not have more reason to expect the favor of God?-Great worldly prosperity may be had without the peculiar favor of God; and may prove to us, as it often has to others, the greatest national curse. He has not ceased to govern the world. We as a nation have lost much lieved in his government, and that "the effectual fervent prayers of the righteous availed much." In their fears and straits, instead of "noisy harangues, and disgraceful personalities and privileged slanders," they committed themselves to him. They sought him, by keeping days of solemn fasting and prayer .will acknowledge God, and not such as pro-

Who will doubt, that giving authority to crimination, but elevate the unprincipled and fessing to be the friends of righteousness, will erty, and he should stay so? power to do good or to do evil, than a private | tuous unite in promoting virtuous men to ofis mighty. His example has great weight, to ed with the truth, that "righteousness exaltencourage and strengthen the virtuous.— eth a nation." They judge it to be more important to have certain measures of national ed; but such as keep the law contend with policy pursued, than to have rulers possess-them. Prov. 23, 4. This is true, ordinarily, ing the character which God prescribes. in exact proportion to the elevation to which Practically they think it better to put confidence in princes than to trust in the Lord .-2. To give the righteons authority so as to The trial has been made and we have seen prevent the wicked from bearing rule, would the result. God has frowned, and the people afford the greatest security and prosperity to have mourned. Now let them take the other our country. Our country is in danger .- course. Let them cast themselves on God, The freedom of our elections, the freedom of and commit their cause to him. Let no othour schools and literary institutions, the er than open, fair, bonorable, consistent freedom of the press, the freedom with which means be employed to secure the election of we assemble to worship God; indeed, the the righteous, and they will untimately sucwhole of our free institutions, all our volun- ceed. For the God of heaven will prosper tary associations, are in danger. They are them. The government would then be under in danger from the general corruption of mor- divine direction. Its true principles would be als, from political intrigue, and from popery. carried into full execution. The essential rights of all would be secured. National legactive virtue enough in the community to se-islation would respect the great interests of cure the election of the right cours. Our dan-all, the general welfare of the country. "The islation would respect the great interests ger from the influx of fore gn emigrants, con- rewards of office would not be claimed as the wages of party strife." Equal justice, equal imminent. That church is the same now mercy, equal protection, would be extended which it was in the days of Luther and of to all without distinction of color or condition. John Rogers. It has the same principles, the Intercourse with other nations would be upsame spirit. In our country, it exists under right, dignified, conciliatory, with an undevimany restraints. She beasts that she has not ating regard to truth and righteousness. We changed. She claims infallibility; and cau- should be in no danger of war, or any very not after. Men belonging to it may change. serious misunderstantling. Our ways would But then they leave it. Hostile to the free so "please God that he would make even our exercise of human rights, which it is our high enemies to be at peace with us." If we reprivilege yet to enjoy, "it is a foe to human gard the declarations of the Bible, or the voice liberty, to the rights of conscience, the best of all history, we may be sure that we can in interests of men." In proof of this, just look at some of her recent acis. What else means her efforts to exclude the Bible in the common prosperity to our country, than by placing the righteous in authority so that the wicked shall not bear rule. "Mercy and truth preserveth the king; and his throne is upholden by mercy." Prov. 20: 28.

## The Seven Years War.

This war raged from 1756 to 1763, and nearly all the European powers were engaged It originated in a dispute between England and France, relating to the Canadas: the French encroached on a tract of country those have to answer for, who are guilty of with weapons of celestial temper; but with all claimed by the English, in the wilderness, unvoluntarily disparaging so great a blessing.—
the compactness and solidity of a fortress in cultivated, and uninhabited, except by savening the compactness and solidity of a fortress in cultivated, and uninhabited, except by savening the compactness and solidity of a fortress in cultivated, and uninhabited, except by savening the compactness and solidity of a fortress in cultivated, and uninhabited, except by savening the compactness and solidity of a fortress in cultivated, and uninhabited, except by savening the compactness and solidity of a fortress in cultivated and uninhabited. feudal times?" When we consider what this lages; and this war has often been called "a miseries which it occasioned in the interior of boon river in Africa, we see indubitable evi- Europe have been seldom equalled; and at length the Grand Signior invited the Europe-

cost the nation 250,000 human beings, about \$600,000,000! The slaughter of the opponents and allies of Great Britian in this dreadful contest was little less than \$00,000

# Political Department.

LEGAL PROPERTY.

Henry Clay once said: "What the law declares to be property is property." This sentiment was lately reiterated by C. M. Clay, which occasioned the following remark by the Albany Pairiot. Mr. Clay will see and abandon his error within twelve months?

legislature? That of nature, or that of socie-

law does not make property is not property-

and thus under this interpretation is slavery

If the former, the remark is true; and

converse is equally true, that what God's

made divine, or the slaves are not property. And if they are divinely ordained "chattels personal," then is C. M. Clay warring against Heaven, in attempting to emancipate them. On the other hand, if that is property which legislatures say, then the principles of right are the will of the people. Whatever a body of men called a legistature declare is property is to be considered, is to be respected as such, and nothing is to be said to rant any to doubt the validity of the title .-Now just for the settlement of the question, I should like to put Mr. Clay and his second-hand retailers of this absurdity to the test. should like to have the Whigs invite Messrs, Clay-Henry and Cassius-into our State to public dinner. After feasting them well and hearing them expatiate on Freedom and its blessings, I should like to have the sheriff of the county in which they were, inform them Clay pretty much after the sort that the Allied Powers of Europe looked on Bonaparte after the battle of Waterloo, as one who had infinite disturbing force in him, and that he must. with his ally and friend Cassius, be put where he would leave for the future the U. States in repose. The only sure way to do this was to make him a slave, by an act of theirs in legis-lature assembled. So the sheriff should read

"Be it cnacted, and it is hereby enacted, that whatever the law says is property is property. That there is nothing exempt—neither man or beast. That there is no distinction between them, but such as the law, in its good pleasure, confers. That if it says man is property, and beasts are not, then man is a beast, and a beast is a man. That the difference generally alleged to exist is absurd, both holding the same natural level, and only to find a different level by the fiat of a legis-lature. That this sentiment being uttered by Henry Clay, and his kinsman Cassius, this body does now enact, (and it is hereby enact-) that the said Henry Clay and Cassius M. Clay be henceforth regarded as property, to be disposed of as such to the highest bidder, for the good of the State, and that this act

take effect immediately." "Would be not be in a triangular fight then, harder than the one in which he fought valiantly, and to no purpose, last fall? There stands the sheriff and his posse comitatus. He lays his hand upon the shoulder of Cassius, and reads him THE LAW. Cassius's eyes glare, his hand trembles as it grasps the hilt of the Bowie-knife, and he quotes his poe-

"Think through whom Thy life-blood tracks its parent lake, And then strike home!"

This is what we must do, if we would have and he draws his knife against the law, in the his favor. We must put men in power who person of the sheriff, and consequently against his own principles. But the sheriff is too fane his name and trample on his institutions. | quick for him. The democrats know how to make slaves of white men, and how to keep such men would effectually secure the high-them after they are made; and—cunning est presperity to our country? All which is chaps—they mean to test Mr. Cassius's prinnecessary, is for the professed friends of ciples. So the law strips him, mounts hun on men show their regard to moral worth. Ru-lers chosen by the people, represent the mor-stand. Let them just say to the leaders "you who is a democrat. Think you he would run al and religious character of the people. If cannot have our aid, you cannot have our away? Or would he sink down like a galley-they give authority to some righteous and to suffrages, for any other than righteous men." slave, and when honor, and manhood, and some unrighteous men, they say they care Let them follow the directions which God has self-respect, and social regard demanded of stand. It is no harsh prescription to dedicate very little about the religious character of given, and how long before the righteous will him that he should assert his rights, would be one day in the week to Him in whom we live their rulers. If they make little or no dis-

### Succinct History of the Contest in Great Britain on the Slave-Trade.

Organized anti-slavery effort in Great Britain, may be dated at the first meeting of the London Committee, in 1787.

In 1788, the first effort in Parliament on slavery was made. Efforts were made in 1789 and 1790 and 1791, but with no prospect of success. The question of abolition was treated in Parliament as antislavery petitions were by our Congress, the first few years of the antislavery struggle. In 1791 THREE HUNDRED THOU-SAND persons refrained from sugar altogether; there was no free-labor sugar at that time.

In 1792 and 1793 a simple resolution by Mr. Wilberforce condemning slavery was lost in the House of Commons. In 1794, the resolution of Mr. Wilberforce

was carried in the House of Commons, but the Lords rejected it. In 1795 and 1796, the effort was renewed

and negatived. In 1797, 1798, Mr. Wilberforce's bill was

defented. Nothing was done until 1804, when a bill passed the House of commons, but was deeated by the Lords.

In 1805, it was renewed and lost. In 1806, the bill passed both houses.

Here was a struggle for eighteen years merely to obtain parliament to consent "that the trade carried on by British subjects for the purpose of obtaining slaves on the coast of Africa ought to be abolished." It was negatived and barred out of the House of Commons seventeen times and admitted twice. It was admitted into the House of Lords but once. In 1806 (10th June) Mr. Fox moved that the House, considering the slave trade to be contrary to the principles of justice, humanity and policy, will with all practicable expedition take effective measures for its abolition." Carried by 114 to 15 in the Commons, 41 to twenty in the Lords.

In 1807, Lord Granville brought into the House of Lords, "A bill for the abolition of the slave trade." Passed by 100 to 36, and in Commons by 283 to 16.

This history furnishes us abundant evidence for hope and encouragement, R. McMurdy.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA-Paying rather dear for the whistle.—France, says the Laudon Times, maintains an army of upwards of 100.000 men, at the cost of more than 80,-000,000 francs per annum, for the protection of 6000 French colonists in Algeria, (which colonists do not pay a single franc back into the treasury!) and for these 6000 colonists, already some 50,000 soldiers have miserably perished since the first occupation-and all this with increasing sacrifices of life and treas-

1st. That 250,000 men may hold 3,000,000 of their fellow men in the most absolute and

degrading bondage. 2nd. That, by virtue of their being slaveholders, they are entitled to three fourths of all the executive and judicial offices in the national government: furnishing presidents, cabinets, foreign ministers, army and navy officers (the non-slaveholders, however, to provide the common soldiers and sailors,) supreme judges, &c.

3rd, That in the only branch of the government where they are in the minority, House of Representatives, the majority shall always obey their bidding.

4th. That they may affect a most holy love for the constitution, when it suits their purposes, and when more convenient, alto-

5th. That though the letter of the constitution apparently favors such absurdities as liberty and human rights, it is accompanied with certain "guaranties" in favor of murder, and every variety of violence, and that these "guaranties," being no where written, shall in all cases be expounded by the slaveholders, for whose benefit they are said to have been made; and

### The Great Convention.

There is every probability that the convention of the friends of Liberty for the West and South, to be held next June, at Cincinnaare coming in rapidly from all quarters. We Last Thursday evening, some of our anti-

slavery citizens met at the office of the Herald, to make preliminary arrangements for the convention. A good spirit was manifestmany delegates should come up to the con- slave question. The state of South Carolina vention, free accommodation should be provided for all. The following committees were appointed

one to provide for the accommodation of delegates to said convention consisting of more; J. De Graw; E. Harwood; J. Clay-

pole; John Melendey. Another committee to provide a place for meeting, and superintend the arrangements of said convention, consisting of

Messrs. S. P. Chase; Samuel Lewis; E. B. Pullen; W. Birney; Owen Owens .- Cincinnati Herald.

OFFICIAL POSTAGE LAW .- If the postmaster general will exert as much ingenuity in On the one side are to be found an organized remedying all the defects of the postage law, as he has in the case of newspaper publishers, he may make a pretty good affair of it. He ment, and cemented together by one common has established a rule, to take effect after the interest. On the other, a much more numer-1st of July, as follows:

the publisher of a newspaper at any other of- ioms of the nineteenth century. who is to pay said amount of such deposit.

## WEALTH OF MEXICAN NOBLES.

The wealth of some of the nobles of Mexico, previous to the revolution in that country which freed it from the dependance on Spain was equal to that which is now enjoyed by many of the Russian grandees. Many famiwas possessed of landed property, of the valdrew from a single mine an annual revenue of The conditions of the according to Madam de la Barca, was so wealthy, that when his son, the present count, The Countees having quarreled with the Vice Queen, sent her, in token of reconciliation, a ries, assuring him that the hoofs of his majesty's horse should touch nothing but solid silver from Vera Cruz to the capital. This might be a bravado, but a more certain proof of his wealth exists in the fact that he caused two ships of the line of the largest size, to be constructed at Havana, at his own expense made of mahogany and cedar, and presented them to the King.

which Mexico has been the scene something will do us no good. The north as it has been has been done in breaking down these wealthy families, but not so much as might be expected by a person unacquainted with the facts. Certain to be finally conquered in this contest Great inequalities mark the social condition as though right principles were against us. of the Mexicans. Bustamente, whose name occurs so often in accounts from that country is possessed of 396,000 acres of land, and Santa Anna is reputed to be very rich. What disciplined-trained up for that object with is called agrarianism, has no supporters in effective principles and measures; and this is Mexico.—Concord Freeman.

## Attaining Wealth Suddenly.

Among the various means of attaining sudden wealth in this country, the discovery of a popular "patent" medicine has often proved successful. A letter from New York, published in the Charleston Courier, cites various examples in point. Brandreth, with his pills, has risen from a poor man to at Sing Sing a three story factory for grinding his medicines. Aloes are carried into it by the ton, and whole cargoes of the pills are for advertisements. Comstack begun with nothing, but by crowding his patent medicines, to pills, has run up a handsome fortune of nearly \$300,000. Sherman, taking the lozenge line, has emerged from his little shop in done in this country as less difficult, or as re-Nassau street, into a buyer of lots and houses quiring a less direct and potential adaptation by the wholesale. I need not mention Swaim, of means, or as less fundamental, has yet to of Philadelphia, who by pouring his panacea into people's stomachs, can afford to buy a single head pearl for his daughter worth \$20, 000-to prove that we are a pill-eating and bitters-drinking people.

Emancipation .- Barque Bashaw, arrived at this port this morning from New Orleans. has on board seventeen emancipated slaves, consigned to Hon. J. G. Palfrey, Secretary of ing that our fathers were honest when they vote in each town yearly? No longer time State .- Bost. Trans. Saturday.

The negroes are the slaves left to Mr. Palfrey (the Secretary of the Commonwealth) by his late father, who was a planter in Louisiava. Mr. P. very honorably determined to free them at any expense.

# THE STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, Mr. APRIL 24, 1845.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

### THE GREAT POINT AT ISSUE.

This is not one of Banks, Tariffs, Treaswill destroy this republic, is almost too obvi- authority of state laws in its favor. ous to admit of argument; and that it has prothe South Carolina controversy. "This controversy has its origin, like al-

most every other topic of national interest their own existence, forbid it. It was resolved that no matter how in the United States at this time, in the has, for twenty years past, taken the lead in one section of the country, in the promulgation of doctrines designed to sustain the relation of master and slave, at every hazard .-The state of Massachusetts, on the other Messrs. Jonathan Blanchard; H. S. Gil- hand, has for nearly as great a length of time, been advancing in support of those great principles of freedom, whose predominance can scarcely fail to be fatal to the maintenance of that domestic relation. Whatever ambitions politicians may pretend, or interobject, the truth is, ested private citizens may that the struggle is actually commenced between the two systems of public policy above described, and it will not now cease, until one or the other shall prove completely victorious. ment, and cemented together by one common ous, but utterly undisciplined body of oppo-Money for newspaper subscriptions not ex- nents, having no power, excepting that which ceeding \$10 in each case, may be paid to a is drawn from the moral force of truth, of juspostmaster for the purpose of being paid to tice, and of all the acknowledged political ax-The postmaster is in such case, to give of this struggle, it must candidly be confessed, to the person paying the money, a receipt appears at this time extremely doubtful. But to favor slavery, its great overpowering printherefor, and advise forthwith the postmaster, its decision involves no less than the entire character of our institutions. The question, Upon presentation of this receipt the amount whether the government of the United States is to be paid over. The postmaster receiving shall be an oligarchy, sacrificing one great the amount is to debit himself therewith in portion of the community for the benefit of a cause that system to wither and perish under his account, and the postmaster paying that smaller portion,—or whether it shall be what its influence. Sincere and consistent, this amount is to credit himself therewith in his it has always claimed to be, a republic, based account of contingent expenses. the great point at issue."

Massachusetts has not advanced in support of the principles of freedom except within her own jurisdiction, and to that she has been pressed by the abolitionists, as is admitted by her influential presses. Those principles in lies have incomes of \$200,000 per annum, their application to the nation she has not defrom lands alone. The Count of Valenciana fended, but rather basely surrendered like

The condition of the north in this contest is nearly \$1,200,000. Their extravagance was very justly stated. It is "ulterly undisciplinas great as their wealth. The Count de Reg- ed, having no power" except in the profession of right principles, which are wrested was christened, the whole party walked from from her every year by unprincipled politithe house to the church upon ingots of silver. cians. This the friends of the Liberty party saw, and have undertaken the great and indispensable work of disciplining a body of men white satin slipper, entirely covered with pensable work of disciplining a body of men large diamonds. The Count invited the particularly for this conflict. It is of no avail King of Spain to visit his Mexican Territo- that the north has on its side "the moral force of truth." Christianity has had that on its side for 2000 years-rather 6000, and where is it now? We may have truth with us in profession, and in fact, too; yet the moss and the forest may grow over our ashes. Truth, to be effective, must be applied, enforced, "justified of her children," with a boldness Of course, in the terrible convulsions of and consistency equal to the occasion, or it -and is-excepting the liberty party, is as A portion of the north sufficient to compete successfully with the slave power must be the very object of the Liberty party, which we have long regarded as the last hope of the republic; and we wonder not that this able writer, irrespective of this, regards the "result of this struggle as extremely doubtful." There is no remedial power in the old parties, formed, as they both are, by the surrender of every effective principle of resistance. be a man of extensive fortune. He has now The very power to be resisted, both north and south, has them in its grasp, from which they can never escape and retain their existence despatched to every part of the Union, and as national parties, nor would they if they down everybody's throat. He has expended could. Cromwell had too much sound sense thirty-five thousand dollars in a single year to rely on the forces of his proud monarch for his overthrow, but by several years' most ashas been able to purchase one of the finest bouses in Union Place, and gives magnificent work in view, on which he could rely in every energency. By that means he conquered. And whoever regards the great work to be

## Goodell's Constitutional Argument.

learn what is "THE GREAT POINT AT ISSUE."

said that instrument was formed "to establish than it will take the Whig organizations of justice and secure the blessings of Liberty." the United States to beat down and demolish The friends of liberty cannot do better with a the immutable principles of truth and rightdollar than to procure 4 copies for circulation cousness with their Clay Clubs, was the rein their towns. Price 25 cents a single copy. ply, which appeared satisfactory,"

LIBERTY PARTY-THE DIFFER-

We have already considered the fundamenof tolerating and protecting it wherever local been successful in the election. legislation creates it, as a matter of national extract from the Boston Courier. That will ritories included; hence, the navy, the army, This is the fundamental principle respect-

ceeded already to a fearful extent toward that ing slavery on which those parties are organresult, is equally certain; -so far, indeed, as ized; hence, nothing can be more obvious 6th. That the non-slaveholders are bound to render resistance quite useless unless plac- than that they must be powerless for purposes to pay for the support of the peculiar institu- ed on the most efficient grounds. No com- hostile to slavery. Indeed, we see not but it and by the experience of 60 years found inad- slavery while entertaining the above opinion equate in every instance, and slavery has tri- of the constitution. In all their action in beany kind, ever held in this city. Names to that we shall escape the rock to which we are ples of their creeds, and fulfilling in their view the call which will be issued in a week or two, directly steering-no, on which we already a constitutional obligation; and what else have struck. This question left with the pol- ought to be expected? Hence, as Hon. Wm. had the pleasure yesterday of reciving a list have struck. This question left with the polought to be expected? Hence, as Hon. Wm. of forty-six names from Virginia, headed by iticians, all will be lost; but taken up by the Pitt Fessenden of Portland, says, and as every Thomas Campbell, the venerable father of people untrammelled by partyism, we may be intelligent man knows, those parties cannot do saved. But to the extract, which refers to the work proposed by the Liberty party.-Their construction of the constitution and oaths of office, as well as the principles of that policy as a part of the fundamental law

The Liberty party is founded on entirely different principles, and has totally different objects in view. It regards the constitution as "formed to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty," as that instrument declares; not justice and injustice, not liberty believes its framers honest, and the people who adopted it honest, and intends to complete what they commenced. It regards slavery as an enemy-to be bound, restricted, destroyed, not cherished and protected. It holds it to be the highest duty of the government, urged by the strongest necessities of the country and of the slaves, to address every legitimate power and moral influence of the government to the total overthrow of the whole slave system; and in doing this it will but fulfil the highest constitutional obligation. In a word, this party holds every human being within the United States to be a proper subject for the protection of American Law. If some provisions of the constitution are made ciples and provisions are most effectively antislavery, which, if allowed a fair and full application, would, as its founders believed, soon party sustains those candidates-and those only-who entertain heartily its own princi-

ples and objects. Here is the broad, fundamental, irreconcilable difference between the Liberty party and both the other parties. The ground between them is as broad as that between liberty and slavery, truth and error, justice and injustice, tween those parties there is on this subject no but between them and the liberty party the distinction is wide as the poles and immuta-They cannot by any possibility carry out our objects, for they do not-and cannot entertain our principles without an entire revolution. The professions they may make, are for all for plausible, superficial purposes, not at all affecting the fundamental principles of those parties, and are of no reliability whatever. They cannot do essentially otherwise than they do, for the moment they attack slavery they attack by them an admitted constitutional right which is such directly, or indirectly as a necessary means of rendering a con-

ceded right valuable, which is virtually the same thing, and are silenced at once. It should be distinctly noticed that the question at issue between us and the old parties is not directly a question of personal character in candidates. It is not chiefly that a man is moral or immoral, a slaveholder or not, that liberty men sustain their own party and refuse to vote for others, though slaveholding and other immoralities are a sufficient objection; but the question is on the principles they entertain with respect to slavery, and the course of official conduct which they will pursue. An able man, or a christian man, who will act onthe principles of those parties is as really objectionable to liberty men as any others, because he does not embrace their principles of Indiana. M. R. Hull has been lecturing nor object. If therefore a man intelligently becomes a liberty party man, he can neither be a whig or democrats, except on some mere questions of policy, nor can he act with those

ty question he will place his name, his influence, his power, with his perishing countrymen and country, and his final accountability distinctly before him. There is and can be

# Pertinent Reply.

Southern Whigs-Milton Brown-Annex-

As long as abolitionists are called on to contal principles of the old parties with respect to fide their cause virtually to southern whigs, anti-slavery principle in their creeds-no or- be known. That party was very fortunate in ganic anti-slavery element in their constitu- being relieved from the unpleasant necessity tions. They are both founded on the principle of having annexation consummated in its own or more. I lectured last week in Zion Bap-

aries, etc. as the nation has been led most dis- tion requires the nation to recognize and cher- success of his resolutions, will be no doubt inish it as an interest wherever and whenever teresting. W All good whigs should take properly stated to be such in the following any of the States choose to make it such, ter- liberty papers, for without them they will not erty party would have them-as altogether quire, for its benefit. Both agree that slavery Mr. Foster was a whig senator from Tenn., Slavery. That the latter, if not abolished, eral government, whenever at least it has the Courier & Enquirer, an influential whig pa- to be judged.

"Hon. MILTON BROWN, of Tennessee whose resolutions for annexation have proved whigs who supported them. He urges, in the opening of his letter, that during the recent promising, so-called conservative policy will is perjury, after having sworn to support the canvass the whigs were not opposed to anbe of the least avail. That has been tried, constitution, to seek by law the overthrow of nexation in the abstract, but only to the measure in the form and under the circumstances he says, were willing that Texas should com umphed. No ground remains but that of the half of slavery, these parties are therefore in, but desired that the rights of Mexico ti, will be one of the largest conventions of Liberty party; and if the people will sustain only acting out one of the fundamental princishould be regarded, and the slavery question forgotten.

Name to that we shall except to which we are also of their except to which quotes from Senator Foster's speech on the

"In this speech Mr. Foster said that he would support no plan of annexation, in which the people of Texas, when annexed, should, pretence whatever, be deprived of the privi ege of holding slaves, if they choose to adopt of their Government." And he thought a guaranty to this effect should be given. eference to this point, Mr. Brown writes:

'Fortunately for the whole country-and most fortunately for the South-the plan of annexation which recently passed the House s free from this objection. The 'guaranty demanded by Col. Foster in the Senate, in be half of Tennessee and the whole South, is and slavery, but JUSTICE AND LIBERTY. It given—the slave question is settled—and that, too not as the clamorers for immediate an nexation' in the late canvass would have had it, but on the terms and with the guaranties contended for so ardently by the whigs of

"He proceeds to show that we were under no obligation to wait longer for the termina-tion of hostilities between Mexico and Texas, inasmuch as the Mexican Congress have re fused supplies for carrying on the war; and that his resolution was far preferable to the many schemes which they superseded, especially in these two points, that they did not as sume the debts of Texas, and that the right to hold slaves was guarantied to Texas.

"Mr. Brown thinks the passage of his resolutions fortunate for the country, and especially for the South, and expresses the belief that the course of the whig members from Tennessee will meet the approval of the peo-

LEARNING SLOWLY .- The Boston Mercantile Journal says with reference to annexa-

"But in this contest we must beware of depending upon any portion of the South, whaterner, as we have said before-no matter what his opinions may be on all common topics of party politics-is, beyond everything else, and above everything else, a slaveholder; and the interests of the South in relation to SLA-VERY will govern his policy and conduct on every question that, to his jealous apprehension, touches those interests. Let us, therefore, never again trust the South on any inalienable rights and absolute tyranny. Be- point where the institutions of slavery are concerned. We were told last spring that we might safely depend on the Southern Whigs ntial difference—they are really one party; in Congress to prevent the annexation of Texas. We did depend on them, and they have terprise." betrayed us; but it will be only our weakness if we are betrayed again."

The Liberty Party were not so "weak" as to be "betrayed" at all, and for this they are most severely denounced by the whigs. But who told them that they might "safely depend slaveholders, has the following:—
on the southern whigs?" Those whigs never "One of the worst features of the whole on the southern whigs?" Those whigs never told them so, but the reverse, yet their most responsible men hesitated not to assert most solemnly that the whig party was pledged against annexation! and the denial of this by liberty men constituted one item of their "lypose the slaveholders would do otherwise steals the horse to ride. - Western Citizen. than they did, unless that they would do worse. But if the whigs have found out that a slaveholder is not to be trusted against slavery, we are certainly glad of it, though this knowledge will have no influence whatever on their conduct; and before long they will io. See if that is not true.

THE WEST .- This section of the country will ere long be the strong hold of the Liberty party. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Herald, writing from Indiana, says: The anti-slavery sentiment is taking deep

hold on the hearts of the people in this part through this country for the last six months with great success.

in favor of a dissolution of the Uuion in case parties as such without surrendering his prin- Texas is annexed, which we shall probably publish soon. We wonder at his judgment, We wish every man to perceive clearly the for in our view nothing is more impracticable ground of the Liberty party, the essential dif- or unwise. The difficulty is not with the uniference between it and other parties, then on, but with the people, and it is a far more make up his mind on which side of this migh- hopeful effort to induce them to exert the will she made two years before her decease, power requisite to abolish slavery, than to she gives to the dissolved the union. The precedent, were dissolution to take place, would render any other unstable, for a far less cause would lead to other sub-divisions. It would be treason to the slaves thus to abandon them to their fate. of colored children. We must stand by them to the last, for we the support of the ministry, the residue of A friend writes:-"A learned intelligent have contributed to to their ruin. Annexa-Whig neighbor in this town, tauntingly in- tion would but increase the work of the Lib-This able defence of the constitution of the quired of an abolitionist last fall, immediately erty party. Dissolution is neither possible U. States from the charge of Tyranny, should after November election, how long he thought nor desirable—we are one people, including be in the hands of the people. It is an appeal it would take to elect Birney to the Presidenth the slaves, and must share a common destiny. from technicalities to common sense, show- cy of the United States, with the gain of one Our work is not to run off, but to win the no

blest battle for Liberty ever fought on earth.

SEE WHAT A JUDGE IS DOING .- The Indiana Freeman contains an extract from Judge

tal principles of the old parties with respect to fide their cause virtually to southern to from here in a Presbyterian Church, filled to readers correctly informed of their position will be considered important to from here in a Presbyterian Church, filled to readers correctly informed of their process. from here in a Presbyte and Country minutes ings from the published reports, which we byterian Church, and I shall have 200 hearers of compromise with slavery, or in other words, name, as would have been the case had it tist Church, and there were said to be 500 bout an average, but wholly unreasonable to the case had it tist Church, and there were said to be 500 bout an average, but wholly unreasonable to the case had it tist Church, and there were said to be 500 bout an average, but wholly unreasonable to the case had it tist Church, and there were said to be 500 bout an average, but wholly unreasonable to the case had it tist Church, and there were said to be 500 bout an average, but wholly unreasonable to the case had it tist Church, and there were said to be 500 bout an average, but wholly unreasonable to the case had it tist Church, and there were said to be 500 bout an average, but wholly unreasonable to the case had it tist Church, and there were said to be 500 bout an average, but wholly unreasonable to the case had it tist Church, and there were said to be 500 bout an average, but wholly unreasonable to the case had it tist Church, and there were said to be 500 bout an average, but wholly unreasonable to the case had it tist Church, and there were said to be 500 bout an average, but wholly unreasonable to the case had it tist Church and the case present. I lectured on Wednesday of the needless. Not less than \$100,000 were ut good audience, but the house was not filled. legislation creates it, as a matter of national line views of Million Brown, whose name a good audience, but the nouse was not lined a good audience, but the nouse was not lined a spent on the Texas question—a national model of the views of Million Brown, whose name a good audience, but the nouse was not lined. all the male persons of the place, or nearly so,

generally understand the position of their own powerful impression in that state. Are there that subject—and infinitely worse than wasted. be an auspicious day for this country when the judiciary, the executive, the diplomacy, party;—information like the following being not some Judges in Maine who are willing to ocracy of the nation. If the all other questions are placed where the Libarre all to be employed as occasion may re-Judge King of Ohio, Judge Foote of N. Y., cided in favor of annexation, did not our resecondary to the greater, transcendent ques- as it is should be placed on a level with agri- and Mr. Brown a member of the House from Judge Hutchinson of Vt., besides many other resentatives and senators in congress known secondary to the greater, transcendent question which is at issue between Liberty and culture and commerce, in the view of the genthat State. We quote from the New York

and ould they not be trusted to carry out the genthat State. We quote from the New York

by a gentleman present at the religious conby a gentleman present at the rengious convention held in this place last winter, shortly virtually instructed their proper agents on the virtually instructed th previous to the last adjournment, and there subject? If the wire-pullers wish to ser being not sufficient time to consider them, and their southern overseers, it is a very h the sentiments of some of them having been case to use the people's money at such a embraced in other resolutions already adopt- for that purpose, and that too in the teeth ed, they were referred to another convention. their own professions. Our paper was full when the other proceed-Our paper was full when the other proceedings were published, and they were afterwards the House, as it should have been. The liquor

Whereas, 'The laws of God are an expression of universal principles, from which no exception can be taken at the dictates of a worldpolicy. Therefore

Resolved, That any man who supports the pro-slavery Churches of the country, directly or indirectly, does thereby, however unconor indirectly, does thereby, nowever ducon-sciously, justify slavery and the slave-trade, sumed much time. Could there be some oth and makes himself an accessory to the monstrous iniquity of man-stealing. Resolved, That while it is right to pray for

the slave and withhold Christian followship from his oppressor, it is a flagrant outrage on common sense and Christian principles, to give our Church fellowship, or moral approval to slave-holders and their abettors. Whereas, Jesus Christ taught and exem-

plified, as essential righteousness, that every

do unto him; all of which is denied, reversed better condition than was feared at first. The and trampled under foot, by man-stealing in all its stages, Therefore
Resolved, That pro-slavery is anti-Christine the sufferers is very gratifying. tianity, and that any person, or society of per-

sons, professing to be Christians, who uphold, justify or apologise for slave-holding, do, age have been for some time interested in raisthereby, (however unconsciously,) renounce christianity, deny their Lord in the presence of his enemies, and give their voice for his crucifixion, in the sacrifice of his principles. Resolved, That pro-slavery religion in this the new factory building, now neatly finished

says the 'Bulwark of American Slavery,') and that Christians instead of contributing their ed in articles for sale, the beauty of the sna influence to perpetuate it, should withdraw all cious Hall, together with the splender of the ecclesiastical and clerical fellowship from illuminated building, rendered the whole slaveholders and their abettors.

Corrections .- The article week before last respecting "Ministers, negro-hunting, and blood hounds," was credited by mistake to Zion's Advocate instead of the Christian Pol- it is teared, more dead bodies will be found, itician (Dr. Brisbane's.) The extract from Mr. Barnes was from the American Citizen, or five persons are yet missing, and two or

Division among the Baptists North and South .- This division, it seems, must inevitably take place. Both sections of the country seem now prepared for it. The Editor of the N. Y. Baptist Register, who has been always afraid of ultraism, closes a long and sensible article with this sentence:

"Now let the division be made without delay and with all kindness and gentleness spirit, and let each engage with energy and zeal in the great and glorious en-

American Slavery .- A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Richmond, in the course of a long letter, much of ity to visit the slave-prisons and slave-mark which is devoted to making apologies for

slave system, is the hiring of females to open prostitution; this is done, and that, too, in the religious cities of Richmond and Norfolk."

With such a feature in the system, and by no means an inconsistent feature, those who uphold the system must be very deserving of Horse stealing is quite excusable, ing." There was no reason whatever to sup- especially if the thief is tired of walking, and

SHOOTING A SLAVE.-We learn, upon the authority of a letter from Charles county, Maryland, received by a gentleman of this city, that a young man, named Matthews, a nephew of Gen. Matthews, and whose father, it is believed, holds an office at Washington, be calling on liberty men to vote for them, killed one of the slaves upon his father's farm, and sorely denounce them if they will not do by shooting him. The letter states that young Matthews had been left in charge of the farm; that he gave an order to the servant, which was disobeyed, when he proceeded to the house, obtained a gun, and, returning, shot the servant. He immediately, the letter continues, fled to his father's residence, where he still remains, unmolested.—Baltimore American, 17th.

"BEING DEAD YET SPEAKETH."-We cut the following from the Courant of Tuesday. Who the individual is, we know not-but her works praise her, and speak volumes in her JUDGE JAY has written an able letter behalf. Though she may have lived in obscurity, and been neglected and forgotten in life, yet in death she is made known and remembered by the pure and the good: "Died in Hartford, on the 5th inst, Catha-

rine Freebody, a colored woman, aged 61.
She united with the First Congregational Church in 1832, and maintained a consistent Christian character till her death. By her American Board of Foreign Missions \$200

American Tract Society Connecticu Bible Society Connecticut Missionary Society. Society in Hartford for the education

her property, amounting to about DIDN'T LOOK IN THE RIGHT PLACE. - A

many miles distant, was sent with a search warrant for some stolen goods; but that, anticionting his visit, the three "ladies" of the imposing a fine of \$50 upon any person who shall hereafter introduce ardent spirits into that settlement, and \$20 upon any person who shall sell or barter it.

Induse, took, one a large shawl, another a table-spread, and the other a bed-spread, and that the appointment of minister to gouth that the appointment of minister to gouth that settlement, and \$20 upon any person who shall sell or barter it. that settlement, and \$20 upon any person who obliged to make the return, "Non est invent-sonal attention in South Carolina.

THE LAWS. We send to our readers this week the doings of the Legislature in a form perhaps intelli al lectured three nights since, ten miles ble. It was exceedingly difficult to keep or very 'confused.

The length of the session was probable ly wasted. The first part of the session ter which was alleged to have been settled the people, consequently the legislature The same paper says he is producing a nothing to do with it. \$50,000 were wasted expressed will of the people? Who author ized the legislature of this State to spend on The following resolutions were offered quarter of its session for the benefit of slavery

The militia bill was decisively rejected in bill was killed in the Senate. (Query-willno the people of Maine prefer a different senate board next year?)

The education bill was lost, which is much to be regretted.

A great amount of private and local business was before the legislature, which coner means devised by which these subjects should be decided, an immense saving would be made to the State. Could not that be done

An account of the terrible fire which has laid in ashes a great part of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., will be found on the las page. Nothing like it has ever occurred in man should love his neighbor as himself, and this country before. Later accounts show do unto others as he would that they should that some of the insurance offices are in g generosity manifested by other cities toward

SPLENDID AFFAIR.—The people of this vill. ing money to repair and ornament the grave vard; and on Tuesday evening last a FAIR was held for that object in the second story of country is one of the strongest props of the slave system, (it being as Mr. Birney truly building anguilly manual of this the entry building anguilly manual of the tradition to this the entry building anguilly manual of the tradition to the state of th building was illuminated. The taste display scene one of imposing brilliancy. Probably 1000 persons were present.

> Measures are taken to raise that part of the "Swallow" which lies under water, when

The Pittsburg Spirit of Liberty says, "four three burned bodies have been exhumed."

The Pittsburg Chronicle says the Insurance offices "will pay a very large per cent. of al

## Slave-Trade in Richmond, Va.

We extract the following from a letter of a Massachusetts Clergyman," published in the Baltimore Saturday Visiter." The writer had spent a week in Richmond, and takes pains to say, that although he went there with Northern prejudices, yet he was not a "fan tical abolitionist." How "fanatical" it must be to wash our hands of all responsibility in this hellish business, we leave others to de-

"As a northern man I had a natural curios ets, of which I had so often heard, in order to see if such sights were there, as human flesh sold in the shambles! I found the prisons the most filthy and loathsome places-unfit for any business transacted by any man possess of feelings of humanity. In these damp, dark, dismal abodes, whose very walls were cement ed by the blood of sundered hearts, are these human wares kept!

Among many slaves I saw sold to what, (even were I a Virginian) I would consider Land Sharks, or Cannibals, I will mention but

A woman (nearly white) with her fou children, the youngest in her arms, being brought in for sale "one or the lot, to suit purchasers," the father and husband was permitted to be a spectator; and I assure you his appearance indicated that he was not spectator. Every few moments, with his eyes suffused with tears, he took his little ones in his arms and pressed them to his bosom, plac-ing a father's seal of love on their little cheeks. At length the sale commenced; and they were sold one after another, and separated forever —unless they be so happy as to meet in that "better land," which may God grant!

I will not attempt to describe the feelings of my heart, as I turned from the scene—for it would be impossible.—The sensibilities of my soul were aroused, and my heart for the mo-

soul were aroused, and my heart for the more ment almost forgot to beat—my eyes only were alive. I remembered that I too had a wifebet she is not, for God had taken her; and too am a father—but one of my little ones sleeps by the side of its mother in the deep damp vault. While standing a witness these scenes, reminiscences of the past cron ted thick was ed thick upon my mind. I turned from the scene, pained and disgusted—may I not sell humbled for humbled, for I have always felt proud of country; and especially I had felt a kind pride, as I entered Virginia, the land of Washington, and the Mother of President and Statesmen—the heart of what I had been taught to retaught to regard as the finest and purest land

that ever saw the sun.

As I left the scenes above described, I was told by ministers of our holy religion (I am told by ministers of our holy religion at the state of the st sorry to say it) that the slaves had not natural affections, &c. This I could not believe, in I had too much evidence to the contrary, the scenes I had witnessed:

Wisconsin. - In Prairieville, the Liber vote was 119-last fall 60. Both the other parties united against the Liberty party, and succeeded by a majority of from 12 to 18.

In Pewankie, both the always parties com-In Pewaukie, both the slavery parties co. correspondent informs us, that a sheriff, not bined. A part of each ticket was elected warrant for some stolen goods; but the very vote 72.

The Grand Jury found a bill against the pilot of the Swallow.

What other children are doing the

par, and has about 30 ready or the next er of pro-slavery hate. dection. Is anything to be leaded from this?

### Foreign News.

# FOREIGN-By the Great Western.

This steamer arrived in New York, April This steams of the passing of the Texas by the Senate caused quite a sensation in Endand, and was conveyed over the island in the most rapid manner.

The Dublin Evening Packet, de organ of the Castle, confirms the stateisit Ireland next summer.

the last meeting, Mr. O'Connell referred to the proposed grant to Maynooth, and said hat they would take it as they got it, altho' that they would not consider it half enough. (Hear.) they did not constant is did edough. (Hear.) He also noticed her majesty's visit, and stated that he hoped the Irish people would keep a that be hoped the rish people would keep a give them, when they came over, what he called "a little cheek music."-In her majesty's presence, they sold not of course, do so, or do anything which might for a moment be considered disrespectful; but, when they caught them by selves, they would give them plenty of it.

Mention is made of the arrival of the first American grown sugar from the U. States.

President Tyler's message on the slavethe created surprise, especially that part berein he says the Africans re-captured by the British cruisers are virtually reduced to davery under the apprenticeship system in the West Indies, when that system was torally abolished long ago.

Sir Robert Peel in Parliament "expressed semissioner' to the West Indies to investi- time. rate the condition of the negroes in those is-" No danger of that.

He stated the course pursued by governent with respect to slaves captured by Britsh cruisers—"If they are captured on the taken to Sierra Leone; and there they are efectly at liberty to determine for themves whether they will go or not to the West lia colonies. They are also at perfect libmy to determine for themselves whether by will go to the country of which they may hatives. According to the provisions of the capture of a Spanish trading vessel by British cruiser, the slaves so captured are be delivered up to the country to which be capturing cruiser belongs; and we have a essel at Havana, which, in general, receives be slaves captured in the neighborhood of aba. It is true that individual slaves may always be sent to Africa. It is quite imwille at all times to provide means of sendmy them thither; but if they are sent to the West Indies, they are subject to no compulion, and although they may voluntarily enter oto contracts, there is no apprenticeship

RIGHT OF SEARCH .- The Duke de Broglie as arrived in London, and the conference was sitting which is to decide the future poli-

During the last fortnight, the demand for American Beef and Pork has been tolorably oductive; but the supply has been mainly of thips' stores and for exportation. Lard, barrels and kegs, move off slowly, albeit price of the article has induced a remun-

the annexation resolutions was producing

Whig majority 57. In the state of the Areaty of 1851 (rational in 1832) at an end; for closing the ports derived against all vessels of the United states, and prohibiting the introduction of at manufactures; and, finally, that no promotion from any Covernment for the restorcare upon the condition that the U. States renounce altogether the plan of annex-

At Vera Cruz the intelligence of the passtera Cruz the intelligence of the U. Congress, was received with a great deal indifference by a large majority of the in-

Advices for the British Minister in Texas al been forwarded, the contents of which the eyes, which threatens blindness ere ramored to be a proposition to acknowlthe independence of Texas on condition thould reject annexation. In what a shame position we stand before the gas

clavery, against the effors of other nature.

The Generals and Chiefs who accompand ies. Santa Anna in his last struggies against te Government, have been ordered to Puebla, o

A letter from Ojaca dated 13th March state vertised already to carry for three cents.)

The government of Hayti has banhed some French Jesuits who came there on d. ucational pretenses.

Lucky Girls.—In a town in Connecticut there is a family of fourteen daughters, all famous been married in regular order, the landing of slaves on the island, was nother than a defaite, just to please John as some then, one slaver, the Lachonero, the landed 640 in Havana Bay; and two lasts and Trinidad. The slaves here are instanced for the place of the p and Trinidad. The slaves here are six acres out of it.

The slaves here are six acres out of it.

The sun of \$600 adelphia for the re

### News Ktems.

Rev. A. Griffith, one of the oldest and worthiest Methodist preachers in Maryland, lately cent a week for the cause of the opppesse went to a camp meeting in Virginia, where he was insulted on account of his supposed abo what other children are doing that with the use off copy of a friend writes, that by the use off copy of Standard, he made 12 libertyvotes last the standard, he made 150 ready of the next the standard property have the standard

> The people of Arkansas, whose settlements are crowding hard upon the territory of the Cherokees, are beginning to clamor for the removal of the Indians again to the far West.

Mr. Benj. Bushe, the oldest man in Vermont, died at Greensboro', in that State, on the 21st ult., at the advanced age of one hundred and fifteen years!

beach near Newburgh, on a bright moonlight evening. After that he was discharged, but The repeal rent, on Monday, March 10, this spring, the Swallow having changed hands, he again obtained the post of pilot on board of her Catalan Mr. O'Connell referred to board of her .- Catskill Messenger.

> Pennsylvania.-The Philadelphia corres pondent of N. York Commercial Advertiser,

"The interest due upon the funded debt of says a prominent member of the House." the fear of Rev. Sidney Smith before them.

The cost of one glass of liquor daily will

pay for a life insurance of three thousand dol-

A Hint.—'The weather destroys more tools uable time is lost in hunting up and repairing "The Independent Democrat." lost implements than their original cost .- Albany Cultivator.

Owing for a newspaper is said to be the rounds, turns out to be a fiction. cause of night-mare; paying the printer, the remedy, of course.

American Board of Missions .- The receipts for the present financial year, are \$20,hope that the United States might send a ceipts for the present mancial year, are \$20,000 greater than they were last year at this

> China. - The American Missionaries at casional Tracts, printed on metallic type .esteem of the most intelligent among the tree.

The effects of strict temperance among seafaring men are clearly shown by some statements in the Sailor's Magazine. In 1842, 380 vessels and 602 lives were lost at sea; in 1843 the number lost was 404 vessels and 642 lives. During the year 1844, as far as heard from, only 208 vessels and 105 lives have been This exhibits a great decrease in the destruction of life and property, and is attributed to the increased sobriety of seamen.

Oregon Emigrants .- On Monday last our ity was in quite an excitement, by the number of emigrants about leaving for Independence, Mo., on their way to Oregon. Five or six wagons were in company, and about sixty-five emigrants. They left this city on Monday night, on their long and perilous They appeared to be very comfortably fixed, and this under unfavorable physical circumhaving strong, light wagons, well covered .-Springfield (Ill.) Reg., April 4.

Dixon H. Lewis, the largest man in Congress, and almost in the Nation, has been of the steamboat Swallow, on the evening of

GEORGE THOMPSON .- This distinguished philanthropist, in a letter recently received by Wm. L. Garrison, expresses a determination to visit America.

HEADS OFF .- The Hon. Nathaniel Tall-Maxico. The Journal of Commerce, Apr. madge has been removed from the post of Ascertained to have been saved, 18, wings the latest news. The passage of appointed in his stead, appointed in his stead.

Town Elections .- Of the fifty-nine counties On the 21st March, the Chamber of Depuon the 21st March, the Chamber of Depu-is took into consideration the subject of the exation of Texas. Resolutions were in-reduced, and warmly supported, for declar-year, 320 Whigs; 359 Locos, and 3 Abolition

condition than they?"

Possier its editor may be misinformed.

The nomination of John C. Spencer to the bench of Supreme Court of the United States, was rejected by the Senate in consequence of a speech of his in the New York Legislature against the Missouri Compromise, made

Gerrit Smith is afflicted with a disease

Another Woman-It seems that another an has been doomed as a sacrifice the dark spirit of Slavery, for having been of the guilty of performing an act of mercy to the we possess to bring to our embrace the clan of semi-barbarians for the express beefit of must therefore suffer two years in the peni-

Santa Anna still remand a prison at The Philadelphians and Bostonians, under the awaiting the action of his judge.—
The treatment he received was much midated the received was much midated the carriage of only two miles, the distance being just 302 miles between the cit-

to attend to that, for the Expresses have ad- rebuild them, which must exceed the above

OF Dr. Amos Nourse, of this town, has been appointed, by President Polk, Collector of the port of Bath.

ELIPHALET GREELY, Esq., was re-elected Mayor of Portland on Wednesday last.

There was an extensive fire at Milwaukie, April 6. The whole amount of the loss cannot be less than eighty thousand dollarsabout one half covered by insurance.

A destructive fire occurred at Newark of 1793, and his opinion that in taking users factory in the rear of 383 Broad st. The the jury trial, it was unconstitutional.

Mr. Nelson of New York, was nominated,

There was a great fire at Detroit, March The Cherokees are apprehensive of difficulty from the annexation of l'exas.— Western Citizen.

20, in which about twenty building were consumed, including a Presbyterian meeting house, which cost not less than \$13,000 whole loss about \$40,000.

The Boston Post says: Cotton factory stocks of the first class are still on the rise; The Pilot of the Swallow.—It is but two at 22 per cent advance. The export demand for coarse cottons is very great, and orders and contracts range many months ahead. and contracts range many months ahead.

We know not whether a winter like this perienced in this region; it certainly has ne-ver been within our experience. We have on the first Monday in April, the largest Libnot had over one week of cold weather, and the commonwealth in August, will not be paid. That you may rely upon. It is utter-four inches in depth. We have had much tial election it was 1,943. We have never ly impossible, "under existing circumstances," mild and agreeable sunshine, and not a little of warm rainy weather, much more natural The "drab-coated" gentry have no longer to April than winter. We think the weather to fear of Rev. Sidney Smith before them. We think the weather the coming summer .- Wisconsin Telegraph,

JOHN P. HALE is going to take the stump in New Hampshire. He is to speak at Pitts-field, as soon as the roads are settled. A has newspaper is to be established in Manchesthan hard work, with farmers, and more val- ter to advocate his cause. It is to be styled

> "REFUSING TO BE FREE." The story under this head, which has been lately going the The girl who was said to have refused her freedom, did accept it, and that joyfully, -and is now safe in Connecticut,-in Hartford, we be-

Our friend, Wm. Carruthers, has shown us a piece of money found while removing some rubbish back of his store. It is a fine specimen of the first coin struck in Massachu-Macao are now issuing a Newspaper, and co. setts-the old "PINE TREE SHILLING." On one side is "New england, 1652," on the op-The Mission is fast gaining the confidence and posite "Masatusets," with a picture of a pine

> New Success of Missions .- Nearly a hondred villages in the province of Madura, India, as appears from London papers, have very recently placed themselves under the care of one of the English missions; in connection with which about 1000 natives have been haptised, and about 1900 are now receiving instructions.

Escape of Santa Anna.—The N. O. Courier of the 4th, says that a schooner from Vera Cruz had just arrived, having on board Santa Anna, who escaped from prison through the connivance of some of the officers of the new government.

have given at least as large an average of crops journey .- God speed them on their way !- as the last ten years of slavery, it not larger;

The undersigned have examined the trip list pointed Chairman of the Committee on the 7th April, 1845, as kept by the clerk of said boat, and find that 199 passengers had paid their fare for New York, at the time of

Whole number of passengers known to have been on board, Lost and bodies recovered,

Lost and not recovered,

The clerk of the Rochester states that there were collected of the Swallow's Tickets 152, and says there were as many as ten came on they collected of the Swallow's tickets 30, and that there came on board from the Swal-

low as many as 20 without tickets. There were taken from the wreck in small boats as many as 30, which were taken to Athens and Hudson. The above with the 14 drowned, makes in all 256 passengers accounted for. As neither the Rochester or Express ascertained the names of the passengers that came on board from the Swallow, it is impossible to give a more correct list of the persons

saved or missing D. SOUTHWICK, Trustee. L. H. TUPPER, Agent. Of the Troy and New York Association. C. BUCKINGHAM, Clerk of the Swallow. Troy Whig, April 14th.

Loss by THE GREAT FIRE. - A committee appointed by the Pittsburgh councils, after a full examination of the burnt district, having minutely visited every part of it, have arrived at the following results:-

83,479,950 82,00.

In calculating the value of real estate, the committee have estimated the cash value of the improvements as they were before the (There are vankees enough among them fire, and not what it will require to repair or est. estimate at least 25 per cent.

The New York Legislature have rejected to that city, the bill for the suppression of licentiousness and produced to the suppression of licentiousness are to the suppression of licentiousness and produced to the suppression of licentiousness are to the suppression of licentiousness and produced to the suppression of licentiousness are to the suppression of licentiousness and produced are to the suppression of licentiousness and produced are to the suppression of licentiousness and produced are to the suppression of licentiousness are to the suppres cost 7500 dollars; and is designed for passenger trains, being constructed expressly with that view. The Mercury, it is estimated, will take three or four passenger cars to Worcester, from Boston, in an hour.

SPENCER, WALWORTH, NELSON. Mr. Spencer was nominated to fill the vaon the Supreme Bench, occasioned by

the death of Judge Thompson, but he could S He made a strong anti-slavery speech in the Missouri controversy, and was deemed heretic

on the subject of slavery.

Chancellor Walworth, of New York, was nominated-but the Senate would not ratify

dicated his opposition to the law of Congress of 1793, and his opinion that in taking away

In a case some years ago; he had sustained that same law throughout. Is comment needed?-Cin. Herald.

LIBERTY VOTE OF CONNECTICUT. As usual, the papers at a distance represent stocks of the first class are still on the rise; Merrimack being worth 38 and York 30 per cent, advance. Middlesex Woolen Mills sells at 22 per cent advance. The export demand the accuracy of its election returns, as late as the 14th inst., estimates our vote in the whole Hallowell and Augusta State, at 1,610—showing a decrease of more Kennebec Bank than 300 from lest November. "The wish Kennebonk Bank Dr. Parker, Baptist Missionary to China, has been nominated by President Polk, as Secretary of Legation there.

State, at 1,010—snowing a decrease than 300 from last November. "The wish was father to the thought." Other papers,—even Liberty papers, relying upon these in-Mercantile Bank, Bangor We know not whether a winter like this correct statements, have given circulation to them, thus doing injustice to the true Liberty Oxfo. Maine Bank erty vote ever given in the State. Last been able till this Spring to bring it up to 2000-now we have exceeded that number, and we have little doubt that the official returns will bring the Liberty vote up to 2100. This shows that our course is still onward, though our progress is not so rapid as we could desire. But what we lose in rapidity of growth we gain in solidity. Our men have been thoroughly tried and are found to be true. They act from principle—not from niero impulse, and we can rely upon them for niero impulse, and we can rely upon them for the well-street tries forth, we worthless worthless worthless worthless worthless worthless worthless worthless believe the Liberty party is destined to increase with greater rapidity than ever before, until its great reform is accomplished. In the mean time, to those whose eager minds are chased at its slow growth, we say,

"Be patient, Oh be patient! the germs of mighty thought Must have their silent undergrowth, must under ground Windsor, at Windsor But as sure as ever there's a Power that makes the

Christian Freeman.

### BOSTON MARKET. Reported for the Morning Chronicle.

FLOUR.-Genesee continues at \$4,81 a FLOUR.—Genesee continues at \$4,81 a Essex Bank, Salem 4,871; 350 bbls. good brands Alexandria Ca-Farmers' & Mechanics', S. Adams nal Flour were taken for export, at \$5, 4

GRAIN .- The market was relieved by the sale of three or four cargoes, on Saturday. We quote yellow Corn at 50c.; white, 47 a Oats, 31 a 32c.

Monday evening, April 21, 1845. BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, Apr. 21.

At market, 550 head of Beef Cattle, 51 Middling Interest Bank, Boston Okes of Working Oxen, 53 cows and Calves, Nahant Bank, Lynn okes of Working Oxen, 53 cows and Calves, 50 Sheep, and about 2700 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Caltle—We quote extra Cat-tle \$6 25; first quality, 5 75 a 6 00; second Phoenix Bank, Charlestown quality, 5 25 a 5 50. Working Oxen-Sales noticed at \$78, 81,

90, 92 50, 98, 100, and one yoke at 133. Cows and Calves—Sales made at \$22, 27, 29, 32 50, and two at 36 and 43 50. Sheep-Sales brisk, there being but few at narket. One lot at \$5 50, and one lot at 4. Swine-Markets slow, in consequence of a igher price being asked-say 41c. for Sows,

and 51c. for Barrows, at wholesale. At retail, ite. for Sows, and 6ic. for Barrows. N. B. About 100 head of Cattle remain unsold at 4 o'clock, P. M., mostly of a poor

# TRACTS. TRACTS.

These may be had at this office at the rate of 20 pages for one cent. Let them not lie old Safety Fund, good Banks a useless on the shelf. Give the people light.

## The Liberty Minstrel.

This is an admirable book of poetry and nusic, both of a high order, and should come and says there were as many as ten came on board from the Swallow without tickets.—

One of the owners of the Express states that they collected of the Swallow's tickets 30.

they collected of the Swallow's tickets 30.

# LIBERTY STANDARD.

arrangement for a reduction in the price of this paper. Its friends believe the cause requires that it should be far more extensively

We will put the paper between this time and the close of the present volume to new subscribers, on the following terms:

982 buildings burnt, value \$1,566,500 paper, at the close of this volume, to reduce Value of personal property burnt, 1,913,450 the price to all subscribers not in arrears at

This does not include money or personal property of young men or persons not keeping house.

vote again by falsehood and forgery.

This heavy reduction can be sustained

with orize them to be so, by having the rights of the masters at the scyndic's house."

Michigan Affection—It is said that beautiful daughter of commissioner Ellstone the beautiful daughter of commissioner Ellstone beautiful daughter of communication beautiful daughter of the size of an egg, which is to be warmed and the ingredients added. Let it rise, and then turn the mixture into the butter of the size of an egg, which is to be warmed and the ingredients added. Let it rise, and then turn the mixture into the butter of the size of an egg, which is to be warmed and the ingredients added. Let it rise, and then turn the mixture into the butter of the size of an egg, which is to be warmed and the ingredients added. Let it rise, and then turn the mixture into the butter of the size of an egg, which is to be warmed and the ingredients added. Let it rise, and then turn the mixture into the butter of the size of an egg, which is to be melted in the milk, and a little salt; the milk to be warmed and the ingredients added. Let it rise, and then turn the mixture into the butter of the size of an egg, which is to be melted in the milk to be warmed and the ingredients added. Let it rise, and then turn the mixture into the butter of the size of an egg, which is to be melted in the milk

### Bank Note Table.

April, 1845. . The bills of all the banks in the New Lavlan "I he bilised all the tanks in the New England tates which are in good credit, are received at par on posite by the following Boston banks, viz:—Atlas, tlantic, Boston, Engle, Freemans, Globe, Mechanis, Hamilton, Market, Merchants, North, State, affolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers, Shawment, Tresont, Traders', Union and Washington.

"a" The Suffolk Bank transacts all the business re-

ting to country Banks, for the above named Banks.

\*\*\* Counterfeit \$3 brils on many of the New England
sunks are incirculation—Perkins' servestype plate.

\*\*\* Counterfeit \$3 brills of the Brunswick Bank,

Maine, have been some time in circulation.

\*\*\* Counterfeit \$3 and \$1 bills on Augusta Bank,
Me., are in circulation—also on the Gardiner Bank.

MAINE. Agricultural Bank, Brewer Bangor Commercial Bank Bangor Bank, (old) Bath Bank, charter exp a 5 proctodis. tizens' Bank, Augusta, (new plate) do worthlesa Frankfort Bank, Frankfort Globe Bank, Bangor Georgia Lumber Co., Portland

Oldtown Bank Oxford Bank, Fryeburg Fraud Stillwater Canal, at Orono do Saco Bank, redeemed by Trustees at Saco St Croix, Calais Washington County, Calais Westbrook Bank, Westbrook Wiscasset Bank worthless NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Agricultural Bank, at Troy, worthless Essex, at Guildhall Green Mountain Bank fraud Jefferson County Bank fraud St Albans Bank

MASSACHUSETTS. Amherst Bank charter surrendered redeemed grass appear,
Our land shall be green with LIBERTY, the blade-time Charlestown Bank charter surren-Chelsen Bank, Chelsen Commonwealth Bank, Boston 80 a 85
Caliannet Bank, Taunton
Citizzens' Bank, Nantucket
Essex Bank, N. Andover
East Bridgewater Bank charter sur-

Farmera' Bank, Belchertown Franklin Bank, Beston do Fulton, or Winnisimmet Bank, Boston do General Interest Bank, Salem closed an Hampshire Bank, Northampton worthil Ipswich Bank, Boston closed and reckilby Bank, Boston closed worthil Informatic Bank

Lafayette Bank, Boston 25 a 30 9δ α 50 α 60 Newburyport Bank Norfolk Bank, Roxbury Phænix Bank, Nantucket worthless

Roxbury Bank charter annulled Sutton Bank Winthrop Bank gone into liquiworthless dation RHODE-ISLAND. Burrilville Bank Eugle Bank, Newport fraud Farmers' Bank

Farmers' Bank do
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank do
Franklin Bank, Providence fraud worthless
Mount Hope Bank closed redeemed
Agricultural Bank, Johnston closed by injune Pascoag Bunk CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport Manufacturing Co, fraud worthless Derby Bank, do Eagle Bank do Housatonic Railroad Co NEW YORK.

U. States Bank Bills, old and new 30 a 35

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA .- The amount of suffering SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—The amount of suffering relieved by this invaluable preparation is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Thousands have been restored to health by its healing and regenerating efficacy, who were considered past the reach of remedial means, as various certificates heretofore published abundantly prove. It has received the entire approbations of the province of the province and the p We have for some time been maturing our arrangement for a reduction in the price of this paper. Its friends believe the cause requires that it should be far more extensively circulated, and in order to aid that object, we have resolved on this proposition, viz:

We will put the paper between this time and the close of the present volume to new subscribers, on the following terms:

One copy, one year, - - \$1,50

Three copies, one year, - 4,25

Five " " " - 7,00

Ten " " " " " " - 7,00

Ten " " " " " " - 14,00

bundantly prove. It has received the entire approbation of many practitioners in this and other cities, and its rapid growth in the entire all tension of the public has placed it beyond the reach of detraction or the efforts of competition. Diseases which arise from impurity of the blood or vitiation of the humors generally, such as Scroful or King's Evil, Rheumathan and Incipient Cutarrah, Ulceration of the Throat and Nostrils, painful Affections of the Boous, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Female Derangement, General Debility and Prostration of the System, are all removed by its use.

For larther particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents, gratis.

FOR CANADA MISSION.—Harriet E. P. Goodenow, (aged 13, deceased,) in one cent a week contributions \$0,52 Two other friends in Norway

## MARRIAGES.

In New York, 6th inst., Mr. Milton M. Gilman, for-merly of this town, to Miss Amelia Runnels of N. Y. In Thomaston, Mr. Nathaniel Brown of Vinalhaven, to Miss Sabra Ora of E. Thomaston. In Augusta, Mr. James Burbank to Miss Jame C. Austin.

Austin.

In Winthrop, Mr. Justin Thomas of Hartford, to Miss Orphea Ann Robbius.

In Augusta, Mr. McCobb Cushing to Miss Mary M. Whittier of Readfield.

In Waterville, Mr. Samuel S. Parker to Miss Samuel Hartford. rah Hayden.

## DEATHS.

In Augusta, Mrs. Eliza A. Goodwin, aged 41; Mrs. ylvinia A. wife of Capt. Adams Godfrey, and daugh r of Mr. Thomas Beck, aged 20 years; Mr. Jeremi ah Robinson, aged 56 years.

In Keene, N. H., 4th inst., David Carpenter, Esq., aged 86. - He was one of "the guard" at the execution of Major Andre.

In Washington city, Hon. Richard Cutts, former tember of Congress from York, Me.

Strawberries.

A FINE variety of Strawberry roots—price 50 cts.
per 100. From very large—ripens early and very
prolitic. For sale by R. G. LINCOLN.

# Ornamental Trees and Shrub-

R. G. LINCOLN has on hard now ready A transplained a large assortment of Horse Chest-not and Locustirees; also Snow Balls; Roses; Peo-nies; Philox; Garden Lilies &c., all of my own growing, also a few choice Pear trees.

### W.I.YTED. A GIRL to do housework in a small family. Ap



THE practical use of the Health Restorative being to THE practical use of the Health Restorative being to relieve and cure those most hazardous and agonizing of all diseases, Consumption, Liver Complaint, severe Coughs and Colds, and Pains in the Side and Chest, it is considered both right and proper that a statement be made more particularly relating to its properties. In the first place, it fortunately is compounded of native plants, herbs and roots, and has not sought, therefore, the adventious aid of Cangerous mineral preparations, which only palliate at the best, material preparations, which only palliate at the cast material preparations, which only palliate at the testimony of the eminent Dr. Chilhon of New York, who after a careful and minute examination of it, decides the truth of it, and se effectually stops cavil on that point. Further, the promptness of the action of this medicine is without doubt usparalleled: it shows such energetic action in eradicatness of the action of this medicine is without doubt unparalleled: it shows such energetic action in eradicating disease and then healing the part, that the transition from impaired and enfeebled health to convalescence is astonishing and conclusive. The happiness of being the instrument of such unbounded benefit, is too great to permit this Restorative to circulate as feretofore with narrow circumscribed limits, and the Proprietor has made such arrangements with his General Agent that the remedy can be reached by all. The continual accessions of certificates stating the most touching cases of disease happily cured, prevents the possibility of their being published to any extent, but yet they are left at the office of the General Agent for examination. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called \*C.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely." JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y. Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York. Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York. Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, N Y., has appointed S. ADAMS Ag't, Hallowell. 4w30

Notice to Brick-makers. THE subscriber will have at his disposal next spring, a number of MAYO'S PATENT BRICK PRESSES; made in the most approved manner. The above Presses have been in use for a long time, and are almost the only ones that have been used in New England, for the lust eight or ten years.

Any person wishing to engage in the most profitable part of the brick-making business, can be furnished with a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction, by applying to the subscriber.

Hallowell, Feb. 1, 1845.

3m20 Pure Winter Sperm

A ND other OILS, of different qualities and price for sale by 11 SAM'L ADAMS. Citron, Raisins,

A ND Currants—Tamarinds—Figs—Spices, whole and ground—Shells—Cocon, &c. can be found a SAM'L ADAMS. Bristol Brick,

A GOOD article, for sale at Feb. 20. 23 R. G. LINCOLN'S. REMEDIES for the Piles; Sick Headache; Rhoat matism; Salt Rheum; Scrofula; Deafness; eral Debility; Coughs and all the ills that flesh is to, can be found at the

Kennebec Fountain of Health. SUG.IR.

PAGE & Co. have just received a new stock of Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, H. White, H. Brown, and P. Rico SUGAR, of very fine qualities, which will be sold low.

CHURNS—a new and improved article just received and for sale by R. G. LINCOLN. 11

Kennebec Fountain of Health. THE subscriber has made arrangements for having his establishment a depot of all the Gennine popular Remedies of the day, and trusts from his experience in the business, to give satisfaction to all who may consign Medicines to him, as well as to the public, in

# rocuring and vending only the genuine. Nov. 16, 1844. 9 SAM'L ADAMS. Cash advanced on consignments of Medicines.

S. PAGE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES.

W. I. GOODS—WINDOW CLASS—PAINTS-OILS—DYE STUFFS & MACHINE CARDS, No. 2 Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL.

blers and Castors—together with a large assortment CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE as cam found on the River, and will be sold as low as at a other establishments this side of Boston.

Hallowell, Feb. 28, 1845.

1,00 20 BBLS. WHITING for sale by S. PAGE & Co.

PORT WINE and other kinds smitable for sick-ness, for sale by S. PAGE & Co., Apothecaries. Britannia Ware. R. G. LINCOLN has just received a good assort-ment of Britannia Ware, consisting of Coffee Pots—Tea Pots—Lamps—Castors—Handled Cups— Tumblers—Spoons—&c. &c. Nov. 28.

A F. PALMER has taken the Store, two doors he has just opened and offers for sale a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Teas; Coffee; Sogar; Molasses; Spices; Saleratus; Raisins; Tobacco; Cigars, Pickles; Flour, Dry Pish; Corn; Indian and Rye Meal; Rice; Nails, &o. &c. Also a good assortment of ENGLISH and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, all of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Preduce, or approved credit.

CASH paid for OATS and WHITE BEANS.
Hallowell, Aug. 17, 1844.

Machine Cards.

PAGE & Co. have just received their supply of CARD CLOTHING, which they offer at low prices. Also Sperm and Lard Oil suitable for wool.

Say, where are the natives, who hunted those forests That once overshadowed the land where we dwell? The red men have gone, and their forests are leveled; Say, why have they bid them a final farewell?

I asked of the few little groves still remaining. Their reply to my query was only a moan; I asked of the stream, it replied with a murmur, And still in its rough stony channel passed on.

Say, why have they fled? Hark! from far western prairies,

A voice, by the light winged zephyrs borne, Tells where they have fled from the cruel oppressor, Tells how, from their own native land they were torn

For ages, they dwelt by the same crystal fountains, And hunted the deer in the same forest shade; The land was endeared, for the bones of their fathers, Long since, 'neath its damp chilly sod had been laid.

But the pale sons of Europe came over the ocean, And found this fair land which they wished to posses So unfeeling and cruel, they banished its owners, And drove them away, with no hope of redress.

The poor untaught natives felt deeply the insult-They fought for their rights, but they struggled in vain; For the white men were skilled in the base art of fighting,

And the untutored Indians were cruelly slain.

The few that remained bent their course to the west

There hoping to dwell unmolested in peace; But the white men, still grasping for larger possessions, Pursued them with bloodhounds as though they were

Now near to the shores of the mighty Pacific, The few that remain, find a place of abode; In peace may they dwell, and may merciful heaven Now shield and protect them from tyranny's rod.

And these cruel deeds have been done by our rulers-By rulers who boasted of freedom and right; Nay, more, they professed the religion of Jesus-Professed, in his precepts and laws, to delight.

O, vilest hypocrisy, infamous falsehood, To palm themselves off for the servants of God, For the followers of Him who on Calvary suffered-While they, o'er their breth'ren wield tyranny's rod.

'Tis thy sin, O my nation, deserving of vengeance, 'Tis worse than the sin that cursed Sodom of yore; And thou can'st not find rest while thy heart is obdu

While the skirts of thy garments are dripping with gore.

'Twould be better for thee were this all thy transgres But alas! 'tis but half that disgraces thy name;

From thy earliest days thou hast been an oppressor, Thou hast boasted in freedom and gloried in shame.

Thy sons, O Columbia, have crossed the Atlantic, And torn from sad Afric her innocent sons; Fond husbands from wives they unpitying have sun dered,

And have torn from the mother her long cherished ones

Like a cargo of cotton, not heeding their cries, They bear them away from their home and their kinddred.

While borne on each breeze are their heart-rending

O, mighty Atlantic! could'st thou but reveal it, Could thy mighty waters but tell us the whole, That on thee has been, of keen anguish and suffering, It must rouse up to pity, the most hardened soul.

But before the ship reaches its own destined harbor. Full many by death are set free from their chains, Far happier than those still surviving in thraldom, To drag out their lives where vile tyranny reigns.

Here, in a strange land, they must toil unrequited For men, who profess to believe in that God, Before whom all men must be gathered in judgment, And worlds bow and tremble at his awful nod.

On their sinful heads, but the mountains and rivers Need not to reveal it, to God it is known; It cannot be covered, and well may ye tremble, Lest mercy should cease, and destruction come soon.

O, think not, pale tyrant, that sable complexion Can extinguish the claim of a man to his rights; Tho' dark is his skin, yet he still is thy brother, The work of that God, who in mercy delights.

Then cease from oppression, and turn to the Saviour, And entreat him to ransom thy undying soul; Tho' thy sins be as scarlet, thy merciful Father Is able to make them yet whiter than wool.

But beware of delay-for tho' great is his mercy, He will not wait always for thee to relent; Turn, ere he withdraw all his offers of pardon, O let thy hard heart of oppression repent.

Temple, 4th month 21, 1844.

# Business of one Liberty Office.

We cheerfully extract the following from a Prospectus issued from the office of the Cincinnati Weekly Herald:
CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, printed on

a large double medium sheet; in the ninth year of its existence; with a circulation of SIX THOUSAND, the mass of the subscribers being in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina. It is also patronised, to some extent, by nearly all the Eastern States, and a few of the Southern. It is the cheapest paper in the West, being published weekly at the low price of one dollar a year. It has risen from a list of 2500 to 6000 to the last fourteen months. We have taken measures to increase our list to TEN THOU-SAND in the course of the year, and have little doubt of succeeding. Advertisers may judge for themselves whether it be a good circulating medium or not. As our advertising patronage begins to crowd us, we have it in contemplation to enlarge the paper to mammoth size, and devote the whole of the fourth page to advertisers.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The "Facts for the people" is a small monthly periodical eight pages octavo, in which are inserted such articles, in relation to the slave question, as are desirable for preservation, or for extended circulation. It is a cent a number, or 12 1-2 cents a year. Subscribers in the city have it delivered to them at the office.

Last year the list of subscribers amounted to 4000. The third volume is just about system has swallowed up the revenue of the commencing; but the first number is delayed. so that we may form some estimate of the 1832, the aggregate of our expenditure

## The Family.

For the Liberty Standard. Account of a Good Girl.

be idolized,—who are idolized, and who are, perhaps for that reason, removed. She was our beau ideal of childish simplicity. Her forehead was beautifully expressive, her eye bright, and had an expression of intelligent earnestness. Her smile was like morning light, her spirit buoyant and cheerful as the lark. She was singularly graceful in all her motions and attitudes, continually reminding be idolized,—who are idolized, and who are, tries.

The great Eric Canal, extending from Albaen destroyed by this horrible conflagration, than have been consumed by all the fires that have ever occurred in that city before. We copy the details of this dreadful calamity from the Post:

The object of the people of the interior of the Post:

Those acquainted with the plan of Pittsburg will realize the extent of the terrible calamity we have suffered, when we state that have ever occurred in that city before. We copy the details of this dreadful calamity from the Post:

Those acquainted with the plan of Pittsburg will realize the extent of the terrible calamity we have suffered, when we state that have ever occurred in that city before. We copy the details of this dreadful calamity from the post of the people of the p motions and attitudes, continually reminding and manners, and employed her leisure moments in devotion to music, and her beautiful toned piano, and mellow voice, poured forth nevolent and active in her duties to those that were oppressed and persecuted. Her record is on high, and it is in the heart of many, who have been benefitted by her benevolence, sympathy and prayers. She was faithful to her little schoolmates, who greatly loved and es-teemed her, and in her attendance on Divine worship, an intelligent sabbath school-scholar always PUNCTUAL and PREPARED; and at the last meeting of the maternal association, she was the only child present, and gave out the subject for the next meeting. She was also a member of the singing choir, and the last sabbath she was at church in the village, she took her seat in the gallery, and there she sat alone during service-an example of interest, to induce older ones to unite in relieving the pastor's fatiguing duties, by engaging in hymns of praise to Almighty God. Her home was fascinating, and she greatly desired, if in accordance with the Divine will, to live to see her next birth day, that she might renew her entire consecration and receive one more birth day present from the hands of her loved father, whose faithfulness in family worship, and imparting religious instruction during her infantile years rendered him increasingly dear to her in her last sickness, and elicited her gratitude to God for a christian father. She desired to roam again in the bright sunny months of June, with her youthful companions amid the wondrous beauties and works of God, and gather a boquet of flowers for her loved friends. But last week she was admonished that she must die. She thanked her mother in sweetest tone, for her faithfulness to her immortal soul, for her early religious instruction, and said, "Mother, if you had approved of my going to balls and gay parties, perhaps I might have gone, though I have had no inclination this winter, and now on my dying bed I thank you for your christian decision and restraining influence." She then able in advance. knelt with her mother and with great concentration prayed "for all sorts and conditions of

was most gentle with her. There was an agonizing loveliness about her, in her last dress lying in her little coffin, with her tiny hands gracefully folded upon when one dearly beloved has been snatched her breast. On the sabbath she was taken to away-an inclination to forget all the things the village church, where her worthy pastor, of earth, and to stand idle—helpless—stricken Rev. Mr. Soule, preached a very appropri- on the shores of 'Fime, gazing, longing, ate sermon to a large audience of sympathis- after the lost, regardless of all, that is left ing relatives, neighbors and friends, after all love, all remembrance, all hope-swalwhich they, with a lengthened train of youth lowed up in the one agonized seuse of beand little ones, followed her to the grave, and mingled their tears. It is a beautiful idea of "Smitten

men," concluding with-"Lord, if I must die,

let me GLORIFY THEE in my DEATH." There

was agony in the tenderness which she excit-

scene and services of that afternoon. Norway Village, April 13, 1845.

We knew this little girl, and do not at all wonder that her friends loved her, or that their grief is intense at her death. She was words without a swelling of the heart; and truly lovely. We well remember her modes- man a mourner since, responds to them with ty, her quick sense of propriety, her thoughtkeys of her piano, accompanied with her own sweet voice. Her bereaved parents will rendered deep by sad experience of similar afflictions. Let them abound in thanksgiving for that grace which made her what she was; ing their dear child, "Forbid her not to come unto me."-[ED. STAND.]

## SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS.

BY THE "LEARNED BLACKSMITH."

Boys of America, you and the boys of Great Britain will determine the character and condition of mankind, twenty-five years from this evening. The world is looking forward with lovely, accomplished and excellent person, earnest expectations and hope to the time All the wealth of science and the progress of ages; inventions, surpassing all that have yet originated in the mind of man, and which shall bring, as it were, the ends of the earth together, and make one's life and thoughts ubiquitous and immortal; railroad chariots, running 'like the lightnings' through he central regions of Asia and Africa, now hardly explored; commerce with nations and civilized world; enterprises of Christian beriver, the moral power of mind, acting with What can reason do with such men? and barbarous men—all these elements of moral might will be put into your hands when moral might will be put into your hands when Saxon race. Now, boys of America, would you be first

and foremost among these men? Would you stand before the whole race as the captains of their salvation from systems of despotism that have crushed them in the dust?-Then let the first act of your administration be, to abolish an old pagan custom that has beggared the world and filled it with ignorance, misery and vice. I mean the whole War-system, especially the preparations for war in time of peace. And let your charity begin at home, Look into the ledger of the United States, and see how this war-breeding

period, did not save a life, or add an inch to the territory, or a cent to the wealth, or the slightest iota to the true honor, glory and happiness of the Union. Just think of it for a moment-during a period of about 40 years, all the other expenses of carrying on this Government amounted in the whole to only Died, in Norway Village, April 11th, Harriet Eliza P. Goodnow, aged 13 years and 10 into the bottomless gulf of war-preparations months, only child of William E. Goodnow, in time of peace!!!—Take your slate and \$37,158,047, while \$805,092,844 were thrown see how you could have disposed of this vast

man beings?

who call themselves men, how many merchant lain in. ships, of 500 tons, would it take to earn this sum, at \$3000 a year net profits for each ship?

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS .- The great end of orudence is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendor cannot gild, and accumulation cannot exhilerate. Those soft intervale of unbended amusement, in which a man shrinks the ornaments & disguises which he feels in afternoon, privacy to be useless incumbrances, and to lose all effect when they become familiar.—
To be happy at home, is the ultimate of all ambition, the end to which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire move their goods-others, again, had got prompts the execution. It is, indeed, at home that every man must be known by those who would have a just estimate of his virtue and felicity-for smiles and embroidery are alike occasionally, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honor and fictitious benevolence.-Johnson.

Youth's Monthly Visitor.—'The Youth's Monthly Visitor is what its name indicates .-The twenty-five thousand subscribers to it know its worth, and will of course renew their subscriptions, which terminate in February. The first number of the second volume will be issued in March. It is printed in neat style, in quarto form, embellished every month with appropriate engravings-for the low price of 25 cents a year, always pay-

### THE DEATH OF A WIFE.

The death of Mrs. N. P. Willis is thus touchingly alluded to, in the editorial col- had no aid to remove her furniture, and she ed in the mother and grandmother, who had umns of the New York Mirror. All accounts agree that the deceased was a woman not late to save her. themselves realized the sad inheritance of pain. They prayed that she might be spared only of much mental superiority, but faithful Then packing them down in the holds of their slavers, sickness was mild, comparatively, and Death We condole sincerely with the afflicted survi-

"SMITTEN OF GOD." "Why stand ye zing up into heaven? Who has not felt-

"Smitten of God, and bereaved," Professor Bush that the redeemed will enjoy not this, too, written by one who knew of the freedom of the universe, and range at what he spoke? who had felt the bitter pang pleasure in any part of the Almighty's domin- of parting-the awful sense of God's agency ions. If this is correct, we may suppose little in earthly sorrow-the struggle between pas-Harriet was here interested in the eloquent sionate regret and holy submission!

The human soul knows no variety in sorrow for the dead. Whatever else may change in the course of Time, this remains the same throughout all ages. Paul, the sainted, the subdued, wrote not those tender

Death has been busy, of late. Many a tenfulness and attention, her ready obedience: der flower—many a "shining mark"—many and particularly do we recollect the correct- a household stay and comfort—has he snatchness and good taste with which she swept the ed away within a few short days. To many of our friends and fellow-citizens the bright Spring heavens seem hung in black, and all the joyous associations that came up with the please accept the assurance of a sympathy, warmest sunshine are changed to images of sadness and despondency. The idea of "a gloom on the face of Nature" is not a mere poetic fiction. To the mourner whose grief is in its fresh bitterness, there seems an aband let them listen submissively to that inim-solutely perceptible shadow like a pall of dark itable tenderness which said to them respect- vapor-spread over the gayest objects. Nothing looks as it used. The heart sees not like the eareless eyes. We feel as if the sun could never shine again for us.

The loss lately sustained by one of the Editors of this paper, (now absent) is one in which a large circle of friends are deeply interested, and to them no praise of the dead If there ever lived could seem exaggerated. a person of whom it could be said, "None knew her but to love her," it was the young, who has been so suddenly removed. But this is not the place for her eulogy, though it would be read with tears warm from many

## Tobacco.

your views respecting the use and traffic of I answer, the use of it is a nasty, dirty practice, and ought to put any man out seaports now scarcely known by name to the those who engage in it acknowledge this of decent society. But the worst of it is, that nevolence, of wide-reaching philanthropy, to which the present are mere dew-drops to a would risk their souls for a chew of tobacco. the attributes of omnipotence upon brute force may not indeed be morally responsible, bethat a hog would not touch with his snout.-As to the traffic in it, I suppose it is about as decent as the use of it. Whether it be moral or immoral may depend for aught I know, upon the question whether morality requires a man to be clean himself, and to keep from dirtying others. - Chr. Politician.

WAR RUMORS.-The New York correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange, says:-A letter has been received from a most repectable source in Washington, stating that the British Minister in Mexico had written to the British Minister at Washington, inform-soil. They should also be located in such a

### Miscellany.

CONFLAGRATION IN PITTSBURG, PENN !

MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND BUILDINGS DESTROYED! LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTROYED! PROPERTY!

By the Pittsburg Post of Friday, we have an account of one of the most disastrous con-Little Harriet was a rare child,—she be- sum of money, wrenched from the hands of flagrations that ever devasted any city on this longed to a class of children who are born to be idolized,—who are idolized, and who are, tries.

sum of money, wrenched from the names of largeations that ever devasted any city on this continent. A great portion of that busy and populous town is in ruins! More houses have

before was nothing but an uncultivated wil- calamity we have suffered, when we state that us of those beautiful lines of Milton-"Grace derness. Now how many of such public works nearly all that portion of the city extending in every motion, heaven in her eye." No vi-cious habit enslaved her, and she gave her at-cious habit enslaved her, and she gave her atcious habit enslaved her, and sue gave her tention to the cultivation of her heart, mind tention to the cultivation of her heart, mind war-preparations in 40 years?

Mr. Whitney, who petitioned Congress for ton) has been destroyed. The boundaries of entire suburb called "Pipetown," (Kensingpermission to build a railroad from Lake the burnt districts may be thus described: Michigan to the Pacific ocean, affirmed that From Water street up Ferry to Third street most enchanting melody. But her greatest the magnificent work would not cost over the old Presbyterian Church was saved,) up accomplishment was religion. She was a \$50,000,000. How many of such railroads Third to Wood; up Wood to Diamond Alley (the old Presbyterian Church was saved,) up christian, whose religion influenced her dis- might our Government have built, had it de- both sides; up Diamond Alley to Smithfield position and her conduct, and made her be- voted to their construction what it has appro- street, and thence down Smithfield to Fourth priated to the prospective destruction of hu- street, both sides; up Fourth street to Ross street, and thence to the head of Pipetown; One more problem in connection with this including, as we have estimated above, about subject, and I have done. From 1836 to 1843, twenty squares, and comprising from ten to the Government expended on the Naval Es- twelve hundred houses; many of the waretablishment \$45,969,548, nearly nine millions houses contained goods of immense valuemore than for the whole civil list for forty they were grocery, dry goods and commission years! Now, boys, will you not tell those houses, and their spring stocks had been just

The fire originated in a frame building over an ice house, belonging to Wm. Diehl, near the corner of Second and Ferry sts. The wind was blowing stiffly from the North-west, though it frequently veered to other points, and owing to its variations, the fire extended up Wood-st. farther than it otherwise could have done. It was discovered about 12 o'clock, to his natural dimensions, and throws aside and was not materially checked till 5 in the

We can give no adequate idea of the distress which pervades our stricken community The progress of the flames was so fearfully rapid, that many persons had no time to retheir property into the street, when the flames seized it there, before it could be removed to a place of safety. Others, still, would not believe the devouring element could reach their dwellings, and did not think of removing until it was too late to save their furniture. And we saw many people who escaped with nothing but the apparel they had upon their persons. At dark you might see, in every direction; families sitting without shelter, guarding such portions of their household furniture as they were able to save from the flames, and not knowing where they would lay their heads or procure a morsel of food.

The councils met in the afternoon, and atempted to devise some means to stay the conflagration. It was proposed to blow up houses that seemed in the way of the flames; the deliberations, however, were ineffectual in results, and we believe but one or two buildings

One life was lost-it was an old woman in the neighborhood of Grand and 3d street, who refused to leave her dwelling until it was too Hundreds and hundreds of families are

houseless and homeless, and their goods fill the streets. To add to the distress, the gas works were destroyed, and our city will be involved in darkness as the lurid flames die Millions of dollars will not repair the loss experienced. For extent of and wide-spread

desolation, no fire in this country ever equal-From the Courier & Enquirer. A gentleman who brings intelligence some-

what later than that contained in these papers, informs us that twenty-five squares, and 800 buildings were burned

From the Pittsburg Advocate of Friday. The whole of South ward, one of the most populous in the city, is destroyed with the exception of two or three houses, one of them, by a singular fatality, a frame! The largest part of Pipetewn is destroyed, a few frame buildings having escaped.

The number of houses destroyed is between ne and two thousand! but it is impossible to ascertain exactly. A great number of manufacturing establishments are destroyed; among them Kensington Rolling Mill a very extensive establishment, belonging to Messrs. Freeman & Co. The loss is variously estimated from five to ten millions!

## Barnard and Brownville Slate Quarries.

The Slate Quarries at Barnard, Maine, have for some time been worked by those acquainted with the business under the direction of Mr. Wm. Hughes. The Slates obtained here and also at Brownville, ring with a clear metalic sound and are of equal toughness, soundness, brightness and durability with any of the Slates imported. We have seen many specimens which convince us of the facts just stated and we have also the opinions of those who understand the matter practically

The location of the quarries at Brownville is said to be highly favorable for their being successfully worked. They are upon both sides of Pleasant river, on elevated land, aff-ording ample facilities for draining and for the disposal of the waste. The slate vein is sufficiently extensive to give room for five hundred men to work. From what has already peen done at the quarries, it is ascertained, that the cost of procuring and preparing the slate is five dollars and fifty cents a ton. The cost of hauling to this city, wharfage, and freight to Boston about six dollars and a half. The actual cost per ton of the Slate delivered A friend writes, "I am not acquainted with in Boston is eleven dollars and a quarter. The price of good Slates is from \$17,00 to \$20,00 a ton.

We are happy to learn that efforts are being made and which will probably be successful, for carrying on this business quite extensive-, and we cannot doubt that the business prudently managed will afford a handsome profit and gradually increase in value and extent. Bangor Courier.

Miss Dix, the well known philanthropist, has been as highly successful in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as in other States, in producing a favorable impression upon the law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law appropriating \$50,000, and New Jersey, one appropriating \$40,000 for the creation of law-making propriating \$40,000 for the creation of law-making propriating \$40,000 for the creation of law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law-making powers, with regard to the situation of lunatics. appropriating \$40,000 for the erection of Lunatic Asylums,

G. T. The New York Express says that it appears that Mr. Ex-Postmaster Wickliffe has gone to Texas to live, and not upon a se-

Gooseberries require a very rich and strong country since the Revolution. From 1791 to Mexican government, for the Americans to From three to four feet distance is as near as

Kennebec and Portland Railroad

We are happy to hear that the corporators of this road have assurance that the stock will be immediately taken up as soon as the books are opened. It will probably connect with Bath and Brunswick, and coming up through the river towns of the Kennebec, be hereafter extended to the Penobscot. The survey will be commenced in May. The charter is a good one. It will turn an immense travel, and not a little freight, upon the Portland and Boston road, which now goes by steamboat, besides bringing in requisition a vast water power in the interior of CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE

imports might not as well be made in Portland or Bath, as in Boston. What natural advantage has Boston over Portland, except its artificial channels of interior trade? We must connect with Beston for purposes of travel, but there is no reason why Portland or Bath should not be our great shipping ports. as Boston is of the vast interior trade and manufactures of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. - Kennebec Journal.

It will be but a small expense comparatively to build a Railroad from Augusta to Brunswick, in connection with the Bath and Portland road, which is on the point of being built; and this road will pass through the most populous track in Maine, - just such a track as will be sure to receive business .- 50 Banner.

### Running Beans.

The prettiest way for a man who cultivates but little land, to raise his own dry beans for next wirter's use is-not to plant the bush kinds by themselves, for this will require too much land, as the product is small-but to raise white pole beans. The common case knife beans are excellent for this purpose.

Strike out a dozen or more circles on the ound, as large as a cart wheel. Put a wheel barrow load of manure into it, and pade it up with the earth. Drop the seeds in the circle, on the outer edge of the hill say six inches apart. Then insert eight or ten poles just within the circle, at equal distances from each other, and tie the tops of the whole together-forming a cone. Cover up the seed, and wait the result.

Each of these hills will yield you a peck or halt bushel of dry beans next fall-which if you have but a dozen such hills, will give you perhaps, half a dozen bushels. This will be enough for your purposes. By this course, but a little land is occupied. Pole beans will yield very much more abundantly than bush beans, and occupy air, whilst the latter must have the surface of the earth.

CRANBERRIES. -If you have a small space of moist or wet ground in your garden, procure, if possible, a few slips of the Cranberry. and set them. The best way of propagating, is to take up large sods in the same way you would cut turf in a clover lay, and deposite them in holes made for the purpose, about four or five feet apart, with all the dirt and extraneous vegetables intermixed. They will soon take root, and in a short time spread over the interstitial spaces, especially if the soil be good. If it is poor, manure with muck or good. If it is poor, manure with muck or dung from the hog-yard-remembering however, that old, well-rotted dung is far preferable for this use, to new.

GERMAN TONIC AND AROMATIC

FORMERLY PREPARED BY D. F. BRADLEE. THIS fine herbal medicine is a compound of surpass

ing excellence and perfection—highly refined, extremely grateful to the taste, and remarkably warming, all its affect system. It is eminently powerful and concentrated, yet smooth and delicious as the mildest wine. It is unquestionably a never failing remedy, for Impurity of the Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, Dizziness and general De-bility of the system.

It is also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitutions broken down by sedentary employments, and has been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Students, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others, whose health has been injured by confinemen and close application to business. It restores the ac-tion of the stomach, increases the quantity of the blood, tion of the stomach, increases the quantity of the blood, and imparts to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of confirmed health. The price of this Grand Restorative is \$1,00 per bottle.

For sale by S. Adams, S. Page & Co. and B. Wales, HALLOWELL; H. Smith & Co. G. M. Atwood and A. T. Perkins, Gardiner; J. E. Ladd, E. Fuller and Dillingham & Bicknell, Augusta; T. S. Bowles & Co. H. Hyde and A. G. Page, Bath; Wm. Baker, Brunswick, F. Dasse Wiscasset; N. Perkins & Co. Tonswick, F. Dasse Wiscasset; N. Perkins & Co.

H. Hyde and A. G. Page, Bath; Wm. Baker, Brunswick; E. Dana, Wiscasset; N. Perkins & Co. Topsham; H.H. Hay, Portland; G. L. Pease, E. Wilton; T. Frye, Vassalboro'; A. Plaisted, Waterville; H. Nason, Farmington; A. F. Parlin and Faller & Dyer, Skowhegan; C. Potter & Co. and G. W. Ladd, Bangor; and wholesale and retail by c18 s24 SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

RICE FLOUR—a superior article for Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c.—an excellent article for gruel for the sick, can be found at the Fountain of Health.

# Machine Cards.

S. CARD COTHING, which they offer at low prices. Also Sperm and Lard Oil suitable for wool;

JUST RECEIVED at R. G. LINCOLN'S cultural Warehouse, 100 prs Walnut Ox E Wood Saws and trames—Saw Horses—Clothe ses, &c. Nov. 30. cultural Warehouse, 100 prs Walnut Ox Bow

## House for Sale.

THE two story House situated on Second Street, nearly opposite Dea. Dole's and formerly occupied by A. Alden, Esq., is for sale.

The owner being desirous of disposing of the aforesaid House immediately, it will be sold at a good bargain to the purchaser. A credit for a large part of t purchase, can be given. R. G. LINCOLN. Hallowell, April 7, 1845. 3wc30s37

Lumber--Lumber. JUST received at R. G. LINCOLN'S Lumber Yard, 60 M. Seasoned Pine Boards and Plank; 20 M. do Ref. Clear Pine do; 30 M. Ref. Pine do; also on hand Hemlock Plank and Joist; Clapboards; Laths;

Pickets; Cedar Posts, &c. Feb. 20. BUCK WHEAT FLOUR for sale by S. PAGE & Co.

CAMPHENE LAMPS and fresh Co for sale by 4w15 S. PA resh Camphene Oil S. PAGE & Co.

PEASE'S Hoarhound Candy and Compound Bon set do., for sale by 9 SAMUEL ADAMS.

JUST received by the subscriber, a well-selected assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS & GROCERIES S. ADAMS. vill sell at reasonable prices.

Lamp Oil.

THE STEA SCOT WILL ed and fitted u is dear of Ice. Aso the new and splendid steamer built expressly for the route to run in the Pengbscot. Time of commencing

Steamboat Noti

the Feedoscot. Time of commencing ing will be advertised as soon as the river.

HOWARD & P. Hallowel, Feb. 28, 1845.

AMERICAN HO WEBRER FURB

CROCKERY WA ASSORTED CRATES FOR COUN Constantly on hand and far R. G. LINCOLN, Ha

Crockery, Glass & Ch AGE JUST OPEN TWENTY Crates and Packages, assortment UNUSUALLY LA TENSIVE, comprising nearly all the of the most desirable prints and colors 500 DOZENS Black, Blue, Brown, Pi White, White Granite, Yellow of PLATES of all sizes. 65 sets of TEA WARE of all colors 25 sets of superior Gilt, Raised Fig Bronzed do. Embossed blue do. Enamelled CHINA TEA WAR correspond.

correspond.

500 do Common Enamelled TEAS 100 dozens Printed and Enamelled

36 pairs de do
200 do heavy Cut, Fluted, Press
125 doz heavy double flint, cut, fluted
A large assortment of Preserve Bulb Glasses, Wine Glasses, Glass re, &c. &c. Also
A good lot of ASSORTED CR.

trade, containing from \$80 to \$60 m ed with care, which are offered near R. G. I.
Oct. 22, 1844. 6 Nos. 1 § 2) Notice.

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and had at the Depository, in Hal BOND—at the Society's prices—for on among the destitute. An assortment constantly on January, 1845.

### Dr. John D. Bi FAMILY MED VEGETABLE BILIOUS

THESE Bitters are particularly used alone in all cases of obstrach and bowels,, in chronic affectionall other derangements and diseas a diseased state of that organ; suc foulness of the stomach, costiver headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dro Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Faintness stomach, eruptions on the face and excellent purifier of the Blood, Wi taken in coancetion with the Veget acid preparation, they will remo chronic diseases, even in cases w been unsuccessfully administered

VEGETABLE BILIO The reputation of these Pills sta

the cure of nervous or bilious her indigestion, dyspepsia, and all dis ach: they are so compounded as to

purge and cleanse the stomach a ry impurity, but strengthen and agor to the digestive organs, &c. ANTI-ACID AND CAR

PREPARATIO This medicine has been success ness and wind in the stomach, and cific in all cases of nervous irritab hypochondria, asthma, palsy and a

COUGH MIXTU The reputation of this mixture st the cure of all coughs proceeding chronic catarrh, influenza and infla or pleura, and chronic affections of quently produce consumption. It medicine ever discovered for the c

COMPOUND STRENG PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster is sure remedy for pain or weakne-back, side, chest, loins, muscles, j long and liver complaints, colds, a HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PI This medicine may be relied at ate relief, and its use persevered i

This specific has been used by the practice for more than fourteen never known an instance where it a cure. Try it.
Ointmuts for the cure of the Itc

neous ERUPTION

This outtment is a safe and effica-cure of fich and all cutaneous et-icald head, one of the worst of hum. It is a sure remedy for sores and lace with which children are affice eaving a sone observing in all coaleaving a scar, observing in all car o accompanying directions, the a ng powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR CO DER. A sure remedy for inflammation fluids from which proceeds the St. Rheum, and other eruptions of the

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August, 1844.

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